ESTABLISHED 1818

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,001—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1894.

PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
BOMBAY.
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday, 1894.
(* SUTLEJ	4256	810	W. Worcester	3rd March.
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	10th "
† GANGES	4206	800	G. W. Atkinson	17th "
B.I. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	24th "
(* SUTLEJ	4256	810	W. Worcester	31st "
B.I. OCEANA	6367	1530	E. Stewart	7th April.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	14th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	21st "
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	28th "
B.I. HIMALAYA	6968	2000	J. Orman	5th May.
(* SIAM	3056	500	H. Weighell	12th "
B.I. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	19th "

FRIDAY.

† ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	26th May.
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	1st June.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	8th "
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	15th "
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	22nd "
B.I. GANGES	4206	800	G. W. Atkinson	29th "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
(* These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

TUESDAY 5 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Horse Power.	Captain
March 27	Peninsular	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin.
April 17	Shannon	4139	800	E. Crewe.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo :—

March 7th	March 21st	April 4th
April 18th	May 2nd	May 16th

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

J. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 27th February, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st March.
EMPERATOR	C. Bschinger	4,119	750	1st April.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	A. Fellner	3,878	500	9th March.
MARQ. BACQUEHEM	G. Wallusching	4,469	750	9th April.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By other Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1080	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VINDOBONA	P. Morsi	4,351	370	21st March

Connecting at Colombo with the s. s. ARIADNA to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O. von HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Feb. 21st, 1894.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th March, 1894, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 P.M., on the Day of SAILING to convey Passengers on Board the Steamer.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
O'd Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

"ANCHOR" LINE.

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
1894.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To leave Bombay
ASIA	3,561	J. Laird	March 2.
PRUSSIA	3,547	R. Hutchinson	March 17.
HISPANIA	3,780	S. Abrey	March 31.
ARABIA	3,544	C. H. Hillcoat	April 19.
BRITANNIA	3,709	J. Brown	May 3.
ASIA	3,561	J. Laird	June 8.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an Experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, January 17, 1894.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 3 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 20. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and very Class of Shoeing is done.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,460 tons, on the 1st March, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingra, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 3rd March, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 3rd March, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 6th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

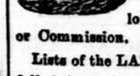
S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on the 1st March, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 15th March, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 27th February, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THE BOMBAY-JAPAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. "HIROSHIMA MARU," ARRIVED from Kobe, Yokohama, Moji, Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Captain CLARK, the Steamer's Surveyor, will attend to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be presented before the goods are removed from the Landing Sheds, otherwise they will not be entertained.

TATA & SONS,
Agents,
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 26th Feb., 1894.

ASQUITH & LORD,
HIGH CLASS TAILORS,
SHIRT MAKERS.
HOSIERS AND HATTERS.
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

TRANSPOSING PIANOFORTES.

THESE PIANOS are built of Iron, and are now Manufactured on the most Improved principles. By moving a Button under the Keyboard, the Tone of the Piano may be raised, or lowered instantly as required, an immense advantage in Accompaniments to Singers or to other Musical Instruments.

WE INVITE INSPECTION.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HENRY HISCOCKS,
BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA,

INVITES INSPECTION of his BAKERY which is THE BEST LOCATED BAKERY in Bombay, it being free from disagreeable surroundings. Those who desire to obtain GOOD WHOLESOME BREAD should, therefore, satisfy themselves BY PERSONAL INSPECTION that their Baker's Premises have no objectionable surroundings. He further begs to notify that he has started the Wiltshire Dairy, and that having HIS OWN MILCH CATTLE, he is able to Guarantee the Absolute Purity of his Dairy Produce.

N B.—The Bakery and Dairy are under his Immediate Supervision.

HAND OR DETECTIVE CAMERAS.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
No. 2 KODAK. For round pictures, 3¼ inches in diameter; size of Camera, 4¼ by 5 by 9 inches, or 202 cubic inches; weight loaded, 2lbs. 12oz. Loaded with 60 exposures.	120 0	134 0
No. 3 KODAK JUNIOR. For square pictures, 3¼ by 4¼; capacity, 60 exposures without reloading; size of Camera, 4¼ by 5¼ by 9. Weight loaded, 3lbs. Loaded with 60 exposures.....each	160 0	177 8
SPARE SPOOLS OF FILMS for 60 exposures for Nos. 2 and 3	10 8	11 12
No. 4 KODAK, Regular. For 4 by 5 square pictures; capacity, 100 exposures without reloading; size of Camera, 5 by 6 3/8 by 12¾. Loading with 100 exposures .....each	207 8	228 0
SPARE SPOOLS OF FILMS for 100 exposures	25 0	28 0
No. 5 FOLDING KODAK. For 5 by 7 pictures; capacity, 54 exposures without reloading; size of Camera (folded), 6¾ by 7 by 9. Loaded with 54 exposures .....each	270 0	300 0

THE IDEAL CAMERA—

This is the best detective Camera in the market. Takes 12 plates 4¼ by 3¼, vertical or horizontal. Measures 8in. by 4¼ in. by 8¾ in., and weighs, filled with 12 plates, 5lbs. to 5¼lbs. It is fitted with a Club Detective Lens and works to F. 8.

The Lens is a R. R. of best English make, and is of 5½in. equivalent focus. It is perfectly unobtrusive in appearance, all working parts being operated from underneath. Full instructions with each. Price 130 0 145 0

FALLOWFIELD'S FACILE HAND CAMERA—

Carries 12 plates or Films (4¼ by 3¼) without changing. With Rapid Landscape Lens working at F. 11, of wonderful definition, and Sunk Fitted Finder, giving identical view. Price complete 72 8 81 0

With 5 by 4 Rapid Rectilinear Lens, Four Rotating Stops, and Sunk Fitted Finder. Stop working at F. 8, 11, 16, and 22. Price complete 105 0 115 0

GRIFFITH'S PATENT DETECTIVE OR HAND CAMERA—

Requires no focussing, being always in focus for all objects that are not less than 8 or 9ft. from it. Is fitted with a Rapid R. Lens, Pneumatic Shutter, two Finders and three patent Dark Slides. To take pictures ¼ size either horizontal or vertical. Dimensions, 9¾ by 6¾ by 5; weight, 3¾lbs. 46 0 52 0

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

All Advertised and Catalogue Prices of Imported Goods are advanced 10 per cent.

KEMP & CO.'S HORSE MEDICINES.

STRENGTHENING POWDER.
CONDITION do.
HOOF OINTMENT.
VETERINARY LINIMENT.
SORE BACK POWDER.
HEALING OINTMENT.
BLISTERING do.
AKEODERMA.
Disinfectants for the Stable.

KEMP & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO.'S **HOOF BLACKING.**

A Jet Black Stain for Horses' Feet, which dries immediately on application.

DIRECTIONS :—

Apply with a small piece of Sponge once or twice a Week.

Bottle should be kept well Corked.

Price per Bottle, 12 annas.

KEMP & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO.'S DOG MEDICINES.

CONDITION BALLS.
DISTEMPER Do.
WORM Do.
PURGATIVE MIXTURE.
COUGH Do.
CANKER LOTION.
MANGE OINTMENT.
INSECT POWDER.
Disinfectants for the Kennel.

KEMP & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

GENT'S NECK WEAR—TO DATE.
THE NEW CORAH SILK—TIES, BOWS, AND KNOTS.
HOAR & CO., { THE NOTED FIRM FOR NEW GOODS. } **BOMBAY.**

HOMEWARD BOUND

THORPE & CO.'S SPECIALITIES!

THE BEST GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH.

OVERLAND TRUNKS.
LADIES' DRESS TRUNKS.
TROOPSHIP TRUNKS.
STEEL TRUNKS.
HAT and BONNET BOXES.
SOILED LINEN BAGS.
AIR-TIGHT UNIFORM CASES.
CANVAS HOLDALLS.

FITTED DRESSING CASES.
RUGS and MAUDS.
SPONGES and BAGS.
WATERPROOF DRESSING CASES.
HOSIERY GLOVES.
SCARVES and TIES.
SHIRTS & COLLARS.
WARM SUITS.
ULSTER and OVERCOATS.
DRESSING GOWNS.

FITTED BAGS.
SOLID LEATHER DRESS SUIT CASES.
SOLID LEATHER PORTMANTEAUS.
GLADSTONE BAGS.
PREMIER BAGS.
ECLIPSE BAGS.
COURIER BAGS.
DISPATCH BOXES.
TRAVELLING BATHS.
RUG STRAPS.

DECK, AND LOUNGE CHAIRS. A LARGE CHOICE.

THORPE AND CO.,
GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO

HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H. M. THE KING OF THE Belgians, H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT of Holland. H. R. H. THE PRINCE of WALES, &c. &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY AND PALMERS,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

A CONTRACT OF FORFEITURE
THE MOST PRACTICAL GUARANTEE.

PERFECTION ASSURED.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Limited, the Practical Watch Manufacturers of Bombay and Poona, claiming as they do a pre-eminent position for their WATCHES, and guaranteeing, superlatively, the VERY BEST VALUE, propose to enter into a compact for the purchase of any of their MODEL WATCHES, with a view to proving in the most practical manner possible the immense superiority of their Pocket Watches over the thousands of Machine-made Watches now so extensively offered to the Public.

They agree to give to an approved or known Customer one of their PERFECT WATCHES for trial for a month, and if after the expiration of this period the Watch has been found to have kept time within one minute, the price of the Watch becomes due; but if, on the other hand, the Watch has varied over one minute, they agree not only to forfeit their claim to the value of the Watch but to

FORFEIT THE WATCH.

Under such an arrangement one cannot possibly get away from the fact that nothing but STERLING VALUE is offered; and it unquestionably proves the unbounded confidence this Firm has in the recommendation of their productions in Watches.

Messrs MARCKS & Co., Limited would not be flattering themselves in stating that they are the ONLY FIRM of Watch Manufacturers in India which is in a position to undertake such a risk.

ILLUSTRATED AND DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUES FORWARDED FREE BY POST.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
CHRONOMETER, WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WELLS' ROUGH ON Rough on Corns, Rats, Itch, Cough, Piles, Rats Mother Swan's Syrup, &c. Brain and S. Pills, Buchubaiba, Injection Fleur, Hair Balsam, Health Renewer, Leaurel Oil, **PREPARATIONS.**

AGENTS:
F. S. MADON & Co., 170, Shaik Memon Street, near Jooma Musjid, Bombay.

FOR TRAVELLING.
FLANNEL SHIRTS,
3 FOR Rs. 16.
FLANNEL SLEEPING SUITS,
3 FOR Rs. 33.
NETT CASH or V. P. P.

Measurement Required :—HEIGHT, NECK, CHEST, AND SLEEVE.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Club, will be held in the Club House, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th February, 1894, at 5-30 P.M.

W. D. GRAHAM,
Honorary Secretary.
31st January, 1894.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING is ADJOURNED to WEDNESDAY next, the 28th instant, at 5-30 P.M.

T. W. C. LEATHEM,
Hon. Secretary.

NOTICE! NOTICE!! NOTICE!!!

OUR Worthy Constituents will please take notice, that many people being jealous of the INCREASING SALE and GROWING DEMAND for our best and finest EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, which are now consumed to the extent of 2,500,000 monthly in India and Burmah alone, are trying to compete with us in importing different sorts of Cigarettes of inferior quality with names slightly different from ours. It has come to our knowledge that there have been recently imported some Cigarettes in the name of P. VAFIADIS, which our customers should not be misguided to take for our Cigarettes, *i.e.*, those of TH. VAFIADIS & Co.

TH. VAFIADIS & Co.

ARMY CLOTHING FACTORY.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the Supply during the Official Year 1894-95, of the following Articles, which must be of Indian Manufacture :—

	Approximate Requirements.	
Cloth, Khaki, for Coats, British Troops, 54 in.	Yds.	7,250
" Khaki, for Paijamas, 54 in.	"	13,000
" Blanket, for Coats, Followers, 54 in.	"	6,500
Flannel, Grey, 54 in.	"	5,300
Webbing, Drab, 2 in.	"	9,750
Drill, Khaki, 27 in.	"	53,500

2. Tenders are required in Duplicate (on printed forms obtainable at this Office), and must be accompanied by 2 yard Samples of the materials tendered for.

3. Tenders will be opened, at Noon, on THURSDAY, the 1st of March, 1894, and any further particulars required may be obtained on application.

A. C. TOKER, COLONEL,
Superintendent, Army Clothing, Bengal.
Alipore, 29th January, 1894.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 341 OF 1890.

DATOOBHOY EBRAHIM, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Cutch Mandvi, carrying on business in Bombay in Khoja Moholla, outside the Fort, by means of his MOONIM, EBRAHIM RAJUN .....Plaintiff.

VERSUS

KARIM MAHOMED JAMAL, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at No. 33, Butcher Street, outside the Fort of Bombay.....Defendant

PURSUANT to the final Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the twenty-eighth Day of July, One Thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-two, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction in Two Lots before G. H. Farran, Esquire, Commissioner of this Honorable Court, at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Seventh day of March, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-four, at the hour of Three o'clock in the Afternoon.

PARTICULARS:

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and Defendant in the following properties, namely :—

LOT No. I.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort Walls of Bombay, Camatepoora, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement two thousand three hundred and seventy-one square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Municipality under No. 91 and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No 165 and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, on or towards the West and North by the vacant land belonging to Bombay Municipality, and on or towards the south partly by the Government tank and partly by the property belonging to he East India Flour Mill.

LOT No. II.

All that piece or parcel of partly Government and partly Fazendari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, situate in and fronting on the West side of Butcher street, now called Nagdevi street, without the Fort walls of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and ninety-four square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes under No. 32 and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. and bounded as follows :—on or towards the East by the said Nagdevi street, on or towards the West by the sweepers passage, on or towards the South by the sweeper's passage, and on or towards the North by the property of Tajoo Mahomed, and which said premises were formerly and are now occupied by the said Carim Mahomed Jamal and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Thakurdas Dharamsi and Cama Plaintiff's Attorneys, at; Hummum Street, Sirdar Building, Fort, Bombay.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.
Dated this 17th day of January 1894.

NOTICES.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st April, 1894, the RATES for Season Tickets (1) between any two Stations North of Virar, and (2) from any Station South of Virar to any Station North of Virar and *vice versa*, will be SLIGHTLY ALTERED. Particulars of the Revised Fares may be obtained on application to the Traffic Manager Bombay.

C. CROMMELIN,
Acting General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 19th February, 1894.

COMMERCIAL & LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL AND RESERVES .....Rs. 16,57,900.

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS AS UNDER :—

2 Months at 5 per Cent. per annum.
3 and 4 Months at 6 per Cent. per annum.

Further particulars on application.

P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Officiating Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET,

J. NEUBERG,
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS
Dry Plates, &c.,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
TABLE LINEN,
Towels, Sheeting, &c.,
(Sole Agent, Basel Mission),
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
COTTAGE PIANOS,
Carpets, Bath Tubs,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
COOKING AND
Warming Stoves,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
ENAMELLED IRON WARE,
Nilgiri and Kangra Teas,
BOMBAY.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE.

THE ANNUAL CONCERT,
In Aid of the FUNDS of the
BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE,
Will be held in the
TOWN HALL
On WEDNESDAY, 7TH MARCH,
(not March 1st as Originally proposed),
Under the Patronage and in the Presence of
T. E. THE GOVERNOR AND LADY HARRIS.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1. Organ Solo .....Scotch Airs .....Arranged by Sir A. C. Mackenzie.
Mr. MANT.
2. Solo.....On the Bonny Banks of Loch Lomond...Old Scotch.
Mr. SCHOFIELD.
3. Solo.....Childhood .....Theo. Ward.
Miss SWIFT.
4. Song with Chorus...We will Take the Good Old Way .....Old Highland Melody.
Mr. STEUART.
Miss SWIFT, Mrs. MACBETH, Mr. SCHOFIELD.
5. Solo.....Auld Robin Gray .....
Mrs. STANLEY SMITH.
6. Violin Solo .....The Flowers of the Forest.....
(Arranged by Miss Pedraza).
Miss PEDRAZA.

PART II.

7. Song with Chorus..O Gin I were Where Gowdie Rins.....Old Scotch.
Mr. SCHOFIELD.
Miss SWIFT, Mrs. MACBETH, Mr. STEUART.
8. Piano Solo .....Andante and Rondo Capriccioso .....Mendelssohn.
Miss PRITCHARD.
9. Solo.....Turn Ye to Me.....Old Highland Melody.
Mrs. MACBETH.
10. Solo .....So Fare Thee Well.. .....
Mr. McCAUSLAND.
11. Solo .....Ave Maria .....Cavalleria Rusticana.
(Organ Obligato—Mr. Seymour Dove.)
Mrs. STANLEY SMITH.
12. Auld Lang Syne.....
Mrs. STANLEY SMITH, Mrs. MACBETH.
Mr. McCAUSLAND, Mr. STEUART.

Reserved Tickets, Price Rs. 4,
May now be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the CORPORATION will be held in the Municipal Office on THURSDAY, the 8th March, 1894, at 3 p.m., for the consideration of the following business :—

1. Letter to the Municipal Secretary, from the Private Secretary to his Excellency the Viceroy, communicating the thanks of H. E. for the Address Casket presented to him by the Corporation, and expressing the gratification which H. E. experienced at the reception he met with in Bombay.
2. Memorandum from the Commissioner, forwarding notification of the election in Mahim Ward of Mr. Ardaser Framjee Unwalla.
3. Letter from the Secretary, Joint Schools' Committee, stating that Mr. Grattan Geary has been re-appointed a member of the Committee by Government.
4. Election of four members of the Standing Committee, in place of those members who will retire under section 45 (2) of the Municipal Act, on the 1st April, 1894.
5. Appointment of Municipal Auditors for the year 1894-95.
Notice of motion by the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, seconded by the Hon'ble Mr. R. G. Oxenham, proposing that Messrs. Ardaseer Framjee Moos and Nanabhai R. Ranina be re-appointed Auditors.
6. Letter from Mr. Grattan Geary, resigning his seat on the Corporation.
6A. Resolution of the Standing Committee, recommending to sanction to the outlay of Rs. 2,500 for the moiety of Mr. Stevens' fees, plus half the cost of printing his award, to the debit of unappropriated cash balances.
7. Letter from the Health Officer thanking the Corporation for their vote of thanks to officers and men of the Health Department for their services during the Riots.
8. Resolutions of the Standing Committee, recommending sanction to the Grant of Rs. 1,727 to meet the amounts payable to certain officers and servants of the Health Department for their services during the Riots in August 1893.
9. Sanction to be asked to the expenditure of Rs. 250, on account of charges in connection with the presentation of the Address to Dadabhai Naoroji, Esq., M.P.
10. The approval of the Corporation to be asked to the transfer of Rs. 1,134-12-7, from the grant for cemeteries, to accounts establishment, to meet acting allowances to officers during the absence of the Chief Accountant on privilege leave.
11. Sanction to be asked to the employment of two Police Ramosis on a salary of Rs. 11 each per month at the Bullock Hospital, Sankli Street.
12. Sanction to be asked to the continuance of the employment of two Maistries on Rs. 35 and Rs. 30 per month each for the Colaba Sewerage Works, and to the employment of two Maistries on Rs. 35 and Rs. 30 per month each of Umarkhari Sewerage Works.
13. Sanction to be asked to the grant of Rs. 2,935-5-0 to meet the cost of alterations and additions to the Electric light fittings of the Municipal Office.
14. The approval of the Corporation, to be asked to the transfer of Rs. 2,225-14-0 from savings in the contingent grant for the undermentioned works in connection with the fittings of the new Municipal Office, to meet excesses over the contract rates for the works payable to Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas :—Water-supply, Rs. 545-13-1 ; Surface Drainage, Rs. 141-8-5 ; Electric lighting, Rs. 939-15-6 ; Fire and thief proof doors, strong room, Rs. 625-9-0.
15. Sanction to be asked to the expenditure of Rs. 250 for the purchase of coal and stores to work the hydraulic lift of the Municipal Office up to the end of the current financial year.
16. Sanction to be asked to the refund of Rs. 333-5-4, one month's rent of ground at Tardeo, to Mr. Bissessor Bindraban for the period he was disallowed the use of the ground, for stacking fodder, pending the provision of fire hydrants on the spot.
17. The approval of the Corporation to be asked to the transfer of Rs. 5,925 from certain savings to the grant for pensions and gratuities and compassionate allowance.
18. Sanction to be asked to the expenditure of Rs. 4,704 for filling in the Mustan Tank.
19. Sanction to be asked for the amount of security to be furnished by the record-keeper of the Chief Accountant's office being fixed at Rs. 2,000.
20. Letter from the Municipal Secretary, reporting Budget transfers.
21. Letter from the Secretary, Joint Schools' Committee, forwarding copy of the School Fund Budget for the year 1894-95.
22. Sanction to be asked to the payment of Rs. 18-12-0, as the price of land actually acquired on the west side of Vehar Lake in 9 acres and 1 guntha, instead of 8 acres and 30 gunthas as defined in Corporation resolution of 7th August 1890.
23. Sanction to be asked to the acquisition for the future opening up and improvement of Cavel Wadi of 6,533 square yards of land at a cost of Rs. 4,200.
24. Letter to the Secretary, from the Commissioner, asking the Corporation to sanction the line for a through road 40 ft. wide between Cathedral Street and Fanaswadi, as shown on the tracing submitted.
25. Government Resolution No. 2694, Educational Department, 1893, sanctioning the additional grant of Rs. 3,500 for the Bhuleshwar School, and stating that the grant cannot be paid until a deed has been executed.
26. Letter to the Secretary, from the Commissioner, reporting on the notes of the Chief Engineer, Northern Division, regarding the proposed additions to the Bhuleshwar Vernacular School building.
27. Memoraadum from the Commissioner relative to the selection of Hari S. Paranjpe, a Brahmin mendicant, for Free Studentship in the Veterinary College.
28. Government Resolution No. 1951, Judicial Department, requesting that a correction be made in Resolution No. 6376 dated 10th October, 1893, regarding free quarters for the members of the Bombay City Police.
29. Report of the Committee appointed by Government to consider the proposal of the Commissioner of Police for an increase to the Bombay City Police, together with various minutes appended to the report and Government Resolution intimating that Government have addressed the Government of India and asked for the whole increase recommended by the Committee, namely, 20 Europeans, 117 mounted native police (in addition to the 33 already employed), and 150 additional foot police.
30. Letter from the Commissioner reporting on the subject of the consumption of coal at the new pumping engines at Love Grove, in connection with the additional grant for coal, asked for by him in his letter to the Secretary, No.17868, dated 30th November, 1893.
31. Resolution of the Standing Committee reporting on petition from Messrs. Krishnaji Narhar, Keshoo Govind Kanitkar and others, regarding the state of houses in Phanaswadi.
32. Report of the Standing Committee regarding complaint from Mr. Nursingrao Syboo and others as to the condition of Kamathipura.
33. Report of the Standing Committee on petition from Messrs. Sorabjee Eduljee Ginwalla, Hormusjee Framjee Oodwarea and others complaining of nuisance caused by the open gutter near the Merwanjee Framjee Panday Dharamsala at Karelwadi.
34. Report of the Standing Committee on petition from Mr. Dosa Jiwan, complaining that he is not allowed to project a gallery from the building in Lohar Chawal Street.
35. Letter from the Commissioner on the subject of street lighting.
36. Memorandum from the Commissioner, forwarding statement showing the names of Municipal officers and servants over 55 years of age who retired on pension from 1889-90 to 1893-94.
37. Letter from the Commissioner reporting on the subject of entry of Municipal servants within railway limits in connection with the making of a connection at Chinchpokli between the Tansa 48' and Vehar 32" mains.
38. Return of sick treated in the Infectious Diseases Hospital at Arthur Road for January 1894.
39. Letter to the Municipal Secretary, from the General Secretary of the Eighth International Congress of Hygiene and Demography, intimating that the Congress will be held at Budapesth in the autumn of 1894, and asking the Corporation to appoint delegates to attend the Congress.
40. Return of new properties assessed, &c., during the quarter ending 31st December, 1893.
41. Letter from the Commissioner re-submitting the question of assigning the management of the Tulsi Forest to the Forest Department.
42. Letter from the Commissioner, to the Secretary, on the subject of the closing of a well at Upper Colaba and the replacing of the same by a neat ornamental fountain.
43. Further report of the Committee of the Corporation regarding the proposed improvement of Wari Bunder Road and provision of burying ground for Mahomedans and Benifarael.

By Order of the President,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office, Bombay, February 27, 1894.

BLUE SERGES.

FOR BLUE SERGES,
BOTH FINE AND COARSE,
APPLY TO THE
ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TWO PERFORMANCES.
TO-DAY, } AT 4 P.M.
TO-NIGHT, } AT 9 P.M.

HARMSTON'S
GRAND CIRCUS
AND
MENAGERIE.
GREATER TRIUMPHS THAN EVER
FOR THE
NEW PROGRAMME.
ITS ADVERTISEMENTS TO THE LETTER
FULFILLED.

IT IS A MAGNET TO THE WISE AND GOOD.

MORAL AS MIGHTY,
AND
AS PURE AS GREAT.
Enthusiastic Applause for
GEORGE HARMSTON'S
Great Act, Depicting a Gambler's Life.
"Little HARRY the Wonder."
"The Midget WIDLIAM Grotesque Clown,"
"Small in Statue Great in Art."
CONVINCING PROOFS.
SEE THEM TO-NIGHT.
Every Evening at 9 p.m.

OUR NEXT
GRAND FAMILY MATINEES,
TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY,
AND SATURDAY, 3RD MARCH.
Doors Open at 3-30 p.m. Commence 4 p.m., sharp.
Children, Half-price to All Parts.
Box Office at MITCHELL'S for Reserved Seats daily.

S. S. "CITY OF KHIOS," ARRIVED

27TH FEBRUARY, 1894.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their Cargo from the Victoria Dock. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing-shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 Cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him, and sent in within a month of Steamer's ARRIVAL, or they will not be paid.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 27th February, 1894.

NOTICE.

THE OFFICE of the MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY is REMOVED to the OLD ORIENTAL BANK BUILDINGS, 57, Esplanade Road.

A. SIMEON,
Agent.

Bombay, 28th February, 1894.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE

IN consequence of the Municipal Corporation having REDUCED the RATE of TOWN DUTY, to be levied on GRAIN of all Sorts, during the Year commencing on 1st April next, from the existing Annas (4) Four to Annas (2) Two, per Candy, it is hereby notified that Refunds of the Duty will be allowed at the former Rate on all Grain exported upto and including the 14th April next, while in the case of all Grain exported on and after the 15th idem, refunds will be allowed at the New Rate of Annas (2) two per Candy.

H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 27th February, 1894.

In the Matter of the Indian Companies Act 1882, and in the matter of THE SORAB WOOLLEN & COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, In Liquidation.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Creditors of the abovenamed Company are required on or before the 15th day of March, 1894, to send their Names and Addresses and the particulars of their Debts or Claims and the names and addresses of their Solicitors, if any, to Messrs. M. T. Carroll, Muncherjee Framjee Tumboly, Ardeshir Bomanjee Dubash and Goculdas Dowlutram, the Liquidators of the said Company, at its Registered Office, No. 4, Bruce Lane, Fort, Bombay, and if so required by notice in writing from the said liquidators, are by their Solicitors to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof, they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

MUNCHERJEE FRAMJEE TUMBOLY,
Managing Liquidator.

Dated this 9th day of February, 1894.

THE "BEACON."

FEBRUARY 24TH, 1894.

CONTENTS:

1. A Lucknow Portrait.
2. An Open Letter to Sir Charles Elliott.
3. Lent.
4. Burglary Made Easy.
5. Deep Design on Society in India generally and in the North West particularly.
6. A Lady's Armoury : Her Smile.
7. Double Acrostic : Lord and Lady Elgin.
8. Some Types we meet : Widows.
9. Fussy Husbands.
10. The Developed Girl.
11. A most exciting Anglo-Indian Tale.
12. Home Dress-making.
13. Home Notes.

Missing Word Competition : Knitting Competition.
PRICE : Six Annas.

AGENTS :—Lucknow : Murrray and Co.
Meerut : Mr. Bladen Taylor.
Cawnpore : Messrs. Scott, Milliner.
Calcutta : Kent and Co.
Burma : British Burma Press, Rangoon.

NOTICE is hereby given that ESSUFALLI EBRAHIMJEE, of Bombay, Mahomedan, has contracted to purchase from Messieurs, HENRY CONDER, JAMES McDONALD and The Revd DUGALD MACKICHAN, of Bombay, Trustees of the Free Church of Scotland, the undermentioned property, that is to say, all that piece or parcel of Freehold land, together with the Church and other buildings, erections and fixtures on the premises, situate near the Esplanade in Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,402 3-8ths square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the North by the property now or lately of Ramjee Bhika and Ramjee Chuttoor, on or towards the East by property now or lately of Ramjee Kessow, on or towards the South by the Esplanade Cross Road, and on or towards the West by the property of Cumroodeen Tyabjee, including the iron railway and gates and such of the boundary walls as belong to the property and which premises are now in the possession of the Vendors, excluding however from the purchase the Platform and all belonging to it, the monument stone on the wall of the said Church and the centre gas lamp in the ceiling and the harmonium and the books in the Church. All persons having any claim to the said premises or any part thereof either by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, lease, incumbrance, trust, ground rent and other dues, or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, situate in the Old Secretariat Building, in Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim.—Dated this 27th day of February, 1894.

LITTLE, SMITH, NICHOLSON & BOWEN,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

THE VIENNA RESTAURANT.

BREAKFASTS, tiffins, and dinners, also per Plate, will be supplied at MODERATE RATES. Also Tea, Coffee, Cocoa, Chocolate, Turkish Coffee, Russian Punch are obtainable from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 25, Church Gate Street. Private Arrangements can be made per month on application to the above.

C. HIRSCH.

PAINLESS AMERICAN DENTISTRY.

DR. LOUIS J. BISCHOFF,
LATE OF PHILADELPHIA.

1st Prizeman (Gold Medal) for Artificial Teeth, and late Demonstrator of Prosthetic Dentistry in the Pennsylvania Hospital of Dental Surgery.

Speciality : Crown, Bar, and Bridge Work, or Artificial Teeth without Plates.

Artificial Teeth made on the latest American principles Gold and Enamel fillings. Painless Extractions.

Consultations free.

For appointment, &c., call or address
WATSON'S HOTEL, Bombay.

FROM THE
CEYLON "INDEPENDENT,"
September 14th, 1892.

"Dr. L. J. Bischoff, after studying Dental Surgery for Six years under the celebrated Dr. Uriah Kirk, of Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, graduated from the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery in 1881, carrying off the Gold Medal for Artificial Teeth in that year.

"In recognition of the distinguished position achieved by him, he was elected Demonstrator of Prosthetic Dentistry for the College, a position which he retained until '84.

"There being a call in Europe for men skilled in the profession to introduce American developments of scientific dentistry, Dr. Bischoff travelled to London, Paris, Berlin, Genova and Mascow, lecturing on and giving Clinical demonstrations on the Art of Dental Surgery. Of late he has been carrying on the same work in England.

"Ceylon has, it would seem, been most fortunate in securing the services of so eminent and skilful a Dentist."

Dr. BISCHOFF will shortly Visit BELGAUM, DHARWAR, BELLARY and other Towns in South India.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

DUC DE MONTEBELLO CHAMPAGNE CREMANT.
CUVEE EXTRA—MAXIMUM—SEC.
As supplied to many Messes and Clubs.
Rs. 58 per doz. qts, and Rs. 30 per doz. pts., nett cash.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS.
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TO BE LET.

A VERY AIRY and COMFORTABLE HOUSE on HORNBY ROAD, Nos. 36, 37, in PARTS or WHOLE, near Sir J. J. B. Institution. Very Suitable to European or Parsee families. Apply within, at

BALMUCUND & NUSSERWANJI,
JEWELLERS.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

A SHOWY, Substantial, newly-built BUNGALOW, facing the Sea, ("KUWAR COTTAGE") within Domas Range in the Surat District, with seven Beegas of land and numerous Alphonso Mango and other grafts yielding fruit, a pucka built Well and a Fountain playing close to the building, the Walls of which are oil-painted, and water-works laid in the premises at great expense. Apply to

KHAN BAHADUR NANABHAI COWASJI,
City Police Inspector.

FLOUR MILL MACHINERY FOR SALE.

THE following Machinery, being the Milling Plant of the Royal Flour Mills, Victoria Road, Byculla, is offered FOR SALE, either in one Lot or Separately to suit Purchasers :—

WHEAT-CLEANING MACHINES.
1 Zig Zag Wheat Separator by Howes and Ewell.
1 do. do. do. do.
1 Wheat Washer by Higinbottam and Stewart.

FLOUR MACHINES.
5 Carter's Break Roller Mills, 4 Rolls, each 20 in. by 9 in.
6 do. Smooth do. 4 do. 25 in. by 9 in.
6 Spare fluted Rollers.
4 Carter's Sieve Purifiers.
2 do. Gravity do.
2 Simon's do. do.
12 Carter's 2 Sheet Centrifugals.
12 do. do. Flour Reels.
1 Pair French Burr Mill Stones, 3 feet dia, with Iron Hurst and Crane complete.
4 Friction Coupings.
1 Rope Pulley, 8 Grooves, 5 ft. 9 in. dia., 7½ in. bore.
1 do. 4 do. 5 ft. 6 in. dia., 5½ in. bore.

Apply to the AGENT, Bombay Flour Mill Co., Ld.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF Landed Properties at Warden Road, Breach Candy, advertised to be sold This Day, has been POSTPONED, until further order.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, February 28, 1894.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, GRAIN SWEEPINGS, COTTON, &c., AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY GOODS DEPOT, WARI BUNDER.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, and cotton sweepings, &c.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst, at 1 pm, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Readymoney Buildings, Apollo Bunder, above Ripon Club, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture of the latest design and best workmanship, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, oleographs and picturas, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, &c., the property of L. FAIRCLOUGH, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, AT KHETWADY TENTH LANE

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell the undermentioned valuable property by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the first mortgagee of the same, on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Sheikh Hussein Bin Sirajuddin Barbaray, in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of mortgage, dated the 29th day of June, 1893, and made between the said Sheik Hussein Bin Sirajuddin Barbaray of the one part and the said Ranchhoddass Tribhowandas of the other part.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY :

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Khetwady tenth lane, on the eastern side thereof and without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and ninety square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 2138-2139, new Nos. 19-923, old survey No. 812, and new survey No. 3-3506, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east partly by a piece of vacant ground, and partly by the property of Cumroodin Tyabjee, on or towards the west by the Khetwady Tenth Lane aforesaid, on or towards the north by the property of Khoja Mahomed Hassam, and on or towards south by the property formerly of Oosman Joomma, now of Pestonji Todywalla, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Street No. 7A, and ward No. 2005 /D, and were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of the said Bhalabhoy Valliani and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Pestonjee, Rustim and Kola, Solicitors for the said mortgagee, at their Office, No. 27, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd March next, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 bay galloway, fast and showy, aged, goes well in single and double harness.
1 high-wheeled dog-cart in very good order.
1 handsome glass-fronted miniature brougham.
1 second-hand strong-built victoria with removeable coach box.
1 grey Arab horse, about 14·2, 8 years old, goes inasaddle and harness.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, February 28, 1894.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

The SALE OF Landed Property in Candawady, advertised to be sold To-day, is POSTPONED, until further notice.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Medows Street, Fort, next to the Paner Currency Office, the black and teakwood household and office furniture, photographic camera by Lancaster and Sons, with stand and fittings, carpets, dental instruments, &c., the property of C. H. BUTLER, Esq., Surgeon-Dentist.

The property is on view.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION SALE OF ENGLISH FURNITURE FROM THE CHICAGO EXHIBITION.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd March next, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, Marine Street, Fort, on account of the concerned, consisting of drawing room suits lined with rich velvet, rich cabinets, writing tables, book stands, office chairs, settees, whatnots, marble top dressing and washhand tables with glass, chest of drawers with glass, large size mirror door almyras with patent spring revolving doors, Venetian glass hall mirrors, oval pier glass in gilt frame with clock to match, &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property is on view.

On WEDNESDAY, 7th March next, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Rampart Row, Fort, opposite the Esplanade Hotel, the valuable and handsome black and teakwood household furniture, best plateware, neat crockery and glassware, a splendid cottage pianoforte by Soundy and Co., in excellent order, rich table ornaments, Windproof lamps, Brussels and Persian carpets, &c., the property of E. BEYNON, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF 10 CASES OF TURKEY-RED PRINTS.

On MONDAY, the 5th proximo, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Ramparsad and Sukdial, of Delhi—

DE. 21-30—10 cases each 60 pieces 22-23 inches, 28 yards of Turkey-red prints.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE WARI BUNDER ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Cooverji Dewji, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Savaliaram Ganooji and Savaliaram Muiji, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of mortgage, dated the 17th day of December, 1892, and in the indenture of further charge, dated respectively the 23rd February, 10th April, and 6th June, 1893, the following property, viz :—

All that piece of leasehold land, situate at Wari Bunder Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 342 square yards, together with the buildings or chawls built or standing thereon, and are bounded on the east by the property of Hirjibhoy Hormusjee, on the west by Belvedere Hill Road, on the north by the property of Nensy Khyraj and Rahimtoolabhai Khyraj, being another portion of the land leased to the said mortgagors, and on the south by the said Wari Bunder Road, and which said premises are assessed under Ward No. 7023, Street No. 17, and facing towards Wari Bunder Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, February 28, 1894.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8 ; Postage Annas 4.

NOTICES.

THE MOST WONDERFUL AND VALUABLE BOOK IN THE WORLD.
BY
JOHN HERN,
Professor of Hygiene and Massotheraphy.
His Great NO MEDICINE Remedy
FOR ALL DISEASES.
THE GREATEST DISCOVERY EVER MADE.

IT will positively cure with surprising rapidity CONSUMPTION, Rheumatics, Elephantiasis, Diabetes, Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, all Kidney or Urinary trouble, Asthma, Bronchitis, Influenza, Lung and Chest Complaints, Cough, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia (Indigestion), Biliousness, Headaches, Fevers, Ague, Constipation, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Piles, inward or outward, the severest cases, Cattarh in head, chronic or otherwise Palpitation, Sea-sickness or during pregnancy Nervous and General Debility, Insomnia (Sleeplessness), and all women's complaints and children's diseases. It strikes at the seat or root of all diseases, and removes the cause as if by magic. It has restored to health thousands pronounced to be incurable cases. Over thirty thousand Testimonials. A large sheet posted to any address. Only the one first outlay is required. No remedy in the world to equal it. No fear of death from cholera with this. The cholera germs cannot thrive in you. They are killed at once. The whole remedy is fully unfolded and explained in a beautifully bound book of 334 large pages. The most valuable book in the world (except the Bible). Mrs. and Mr. John Hern have been over sixteen years practising and studying the cure of Diseases without Medicine.

They have been the means of restoring great numbers of hopeless pronounced incurable cases. The secret of other said-to-be great remedies is not divulged by the discoverers ; but as mine and Dr. Hall's are fully divulged and explained in my book and his pamphlet, we must require purchasers to pledge themselves to keep the secret within their own family household. DR. WILFORD HALL'S WONDERFUL HEALTH PAMPHLET can be purchased from me separate from my book at Rs. 6 ; but should they send for my book afterwards, Rs. 16 will be charged for it without the supply of second pamphlet as no such value for the money charged can be bought in the world. It contains the most valuable information in the world for curing all diseases. It is no untruth to say that it is worth over a hundred times value of Dr. Hall's pamphlet or any other book or pamphlet on earth, dealing with disease and health. From the information it contains, the most enfeebled old or young can obtain health, vital energy, and longevity. It takes directly hold of the very worst cases of disease and removes them.

No drugs or medicine used. No more doctors' bills to pay. Confirmed, hopeless, suffering invalids with this book can entertain the highest hope of a speedy restoration to health. My book gives complete information how to cure all diseases without using at all Dr. Hall's great discovery and remedy I have added to Dr. Hall's Pamphlet a most valuable appendix and preface written and copyrighted by myself over a year ago. This information I found absolutely necessary for the proper carrying out of the system of treatment. Before I added this I was flooded with letters of inquiry for further information—some asking about a dozen questions. See 4 columns of testimonials published : "Englishman," 30th March ; "Statesman," 31st March. My Book also contains Dr. Forest's Great Hygienic Remedy, also Dr. Trall's Great No Medicine remedy ; also Dr. Geo. Lade's Great No Medicine remedy ; also Dr. Allison's Great No Medicine remedy ; also the celebrated Dr. Baillie's No Medicine remedy ; also Dr. Arnott's No Medicine remedy ; also Dr. Burne's No Medicine remedy ; and many other celebrated Hygiene Professors.

PLEDGE OF HONOUR.

I hereby pledge my word and honour not to show the book that I am to receive from John Hern or to reveal its contents to anyone, nor will I allow it to be seen by any person except the members of my own family, of each of whom information shall be exacted not to reveal the contents of the book to others. The members of my family shall only consist of my blood relatives, residing permanently together with me as one household, and not my married children, brothers and sisters living apart from me, or father or mother, if I am married and residing apart from them.

Signed this day of 18
Address
P. O.
One witness.

No Books supplied or posted without the "Pledge" being given. Price of the Book Rs. 16 ; packing and Posting As. 4 extra. By Value Payable Post, including Post Office Commission, Packing and Postage, Rs. 16-8. Cut this Pledge out, sign with one witness including the above amount, send to.

"Keep it by you so that you can cut out the pledge and send for the book when you make up your mind if you cannot do so at once, which if you only knew its value, you would not delay."

JOHN HERN,
9, HARE STREET, CALCUTTA.

NEW TESTIMONIALS.

Dr. Wilford Hall's complete Health Pamphlet is bound up with my Book.

[The following unsolicited testimonial is from the pen of G. W. N. Yost, the inventor of the three leading type-writers of the world, namely, the Remington, the Caligraph, and the New Yost. Of these three there have been more than 150,000 machines sold, while of all others less than 50,000. We have no little pride in receiving such an endorsement from such a man with such a brain.—EDITOR.]

"Dear Dr. Hall,—I am greatly interested in the work you are doing to establish the revolutionary Philosophy of Substantialism of which you are the founder ; but especially am I personally interested in your system of treating disease without medicine. I am a living monument to the value of your wonderful discovery, having been a subject of its benefits for several months past. There is no sort of comparison between my present exuberant state of health and the miserable condition in which your "Health Pamphlet" found me less than a year ago. I frankly declare to you and to the whole world, that if any man should offer me a certified cheque for dol 5,000 on condition that I should cease to use your drugless remedy, I should unhesitatingly spurn such an offer as not worthy of a moment's consideration. * * *

'I can never express in words the debt of gratitude I owe you for the revelation of that little book as I confidently expect, under its instructions, to live many years longer and that my working capacity will be more than doubled.

"I remain your friend and admirer,
71, Broadway, New York. "G. W. N. YOST.

Rev. Wayland Johnson, LL.D., Pastor of the Baptist Church at Newtown, writes January 21 :—

Dear Sir,—Several months ago I began to use your health treatment. At that time I was utterly broken down in health. I was unfit for any work that required close application and a clear head. For years I had been tormented with the most persistent dyspepsia so that I could hardly eat anything without suffering great discomfort, and could eat nothing in sufficient quantities to give me proper nutrition. I suffered constantly from nervous prostration, and had frequent attacks of vertizo. My sleep was unrefreshing, and always insufficient. For a dozen years I had not averaged three hours' sleep a night. My mind had lost its grip and I had no pleasure in books or thought. I had tried a numberless variety of remedies, and received only temporary relief from any. Since I have given your treatment fair trial I can most heartily say that not only does its theory perfectly satisfy my reason, but its actual use has wholly changed my condition. I am enjoying life and work, and all the whole gloom and despondency are gone. I am almost wholly free from all stomach troubles, get sufficient refreshing sleep, find my mind clear and vigorous, and feel all the freshness that makes life worth living.—Very sincerely, WAYLAND JOHNSON.

Waterville, January 1, 1892.

Dear Dr,—Nearly three years ago I lost a son from that dread disease, consumption, and last spring, when I obtained your Health Pamphlet, his brother was going the same way, and the doctors had given him up, only administering morphine. He felt such relief from your treatment the first time, that we at once dispensed with the morphine, and he has not taken a drop of medicine since, and is well and hearty to-day. I felt that if I had known before of your wonderful and ever-to-be praised treatment, my other dear son would be living now.—Yours truly,

JESSIE G. SIMS, P.M.

Rev. W. P. Hall (no relative of Dr. Hall), at Point Peninsula, N. Y., writes :—

DR. HALL.

"Dear Sir,—I have just answered a letter from Utah Territory. A friend wished to know if my testimonial was given correctly in the MICROCOSM. I answered yes ; that it was true to the letter, and that my endorsement was nowhere nearly as strong as I could now truthfully make it. I told him that your treatment had cured me of rheumatism, kidney disease, catarrh and other complications of disease, so that from crutches and helplessness, I am now as well and free from disease as 20 years ago. I have already received and answered more than 60 letters from all parts of the country, re-affirming the truth of my testimonial, and I will gladly answer one hundred times sixty if thereby I can induce sufferers to try your treatment, as I declare before God my unfaltering conviction, both from my own experience and observation in numerous cases, that your discovery, if properly used and persevered in, will cure any form of curable illness that flesh is heir to. I am ready now to proclaim to all men unreservedly that your treatment, as set forth in your Health Pamphlet, and without drugs of any kind, is the healing balm for the afflicted, that is, capable to supplying health to every suffering son and daughter of Adam. Let me know how I can serve you, and command me freely.—Your friend gratefully. W. P. HALL.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID..... £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES :
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee, Edinburgh, Rangoon.

CORRESPONDENTS.
PARIS..... The Credit Lyonnais.
SINGAPORE ..... } Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG ..... }
HONGKONG ..... Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA ..... Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO ..... The Bank of Madras.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS
received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities ; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected ; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000

HEAD OFFICE :
65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY
GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
HONGKONG, & SHANGHAI.

THE BAN

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Div'd.	Cash Rate.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1.122½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,05[illegible]xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	16 pr. ct.	98
Commercial & Ld. Mgs.	5,000 / 2,000 / 3,000	100 / 100 / 100	100 / 50 / 10	10 p. c.	155 to 160 / 65 to 70 / 15 to 17
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	70nl
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£ [illegible]
National Bank of India	40 000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	210
MISCELLANEOUS.				Last Divd.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 / 700	200 / 50	200 / 50	10 / 7½	280 / 205
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	4
Badham Pile	4,000	100	100	10	102
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	4
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100no
Bombay Fir Insurance	In Liquidation				
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	12,500	1,500	Rs. 300	4,600
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	Rs. 75	1,169
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	70
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	83
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 22	1,135
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	Nil	1
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	251
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 20	232
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,500	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	275
Ilyas & Co., Ld.	1500	100	70	...	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	6,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16½
John Roberts & Co.	1 500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	130
Jehangir Karani & Co., Ld.	3,000	500	100	8 pr. ct.	100
Kamp & Co.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 23-12	310
Karrachee Landing	500	500	500	30	19
Kharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	1,800		250	Nil.	390
Mazagon Dock Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	..	770
Oonnagiri Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct.	575
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	Rs. 10	545
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	380
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	6,698	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Nil	320
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	375
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	470
Framjee Petit	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	355
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs.30	655
Hingangha Mill	700	500	500	40	960
Howard and Bullough's	1 600	500	500	Rs. 1	505
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,180
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	..	260
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,135
James Greig	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	515
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	34
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	....	250	..	110
Jeejeebhoy Bagdadwala Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	810
Khandesh	600	1,000	1,000	Rs.120	605
Khangaum	750	1,500	1,000	30	625
Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	725
Khatao Macknjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	555
Leopold	2,500	100	103	15per ct.	146
Lord Reay Mfg	885	1,000	1,000	35	750
LukmidasSpinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	740
Madras United	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,540
Mahaluxmee	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulbargal)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	1,532½
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,520
Mazagon	6,000	0	250	6	110
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1 000	65	1,900
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	..	..
Madura Mills	7,778	100	100	Nil.	pa-
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	110
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	405
Oriental	6,725	625	625	Nil	310
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,200
Queen Mills	800	1,500	1,000	Nil	430
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	800
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	..	1,300
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	545
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	165
Southern Mahratta	1,312	250	250	12½	325
Spun Mills, Ld.	1,200	250	250	12½	165
Standard India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	140
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	440
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	800	1,000	1,00	60	550
Vishnu Lukhmishunker Co. Mill	900	500	500	15	600
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	25	275
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	630
Wardia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..
Wokes Mills, Ld	800	1,000	1,000	..	500

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	250t
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all		45
Albert (Agency)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct. dvd	Rs80
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	90	285
Ballary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil	235
Bhowanigunge City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	250	250	250	..	300
Bombay Cotton Reul's Cawnpor Press Co. Ld.	1,000	125	200	dvd Rs.7	122½
Bombay City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	200	14	1[illegible] 207½
Bombay English Press and Manfg.	600	300	all	20	265
Coiaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	265
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75 dvd	1,255
Fort	515	2500	2,500	Nil	..
French	300	500	all	Rs. 80	1,100
Garvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	Nil	435
Gingoli Press Co., Ld.	730	400	all	3	480
Khangaum	240	450	450	4	120
Mahaduppuna Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	Nil	330
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	63	120
Mofussil	1,125	400	400	10	110
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	Nil	280
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Nil	215
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Nil	540
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Nil	1161
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	Rs25dv	440
Samachar	300	500	500	20	45
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	20	59
Sind	400	5,000	750	186	1,850
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	500
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	Nil	10
Usbert		1,00	1000	16	220
				Rs. 0	215

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	2600	1,500	1,000	90	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs. 15	450
Anglo-India	1,345	100	100	Nil	44
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	5 0	all	9 per ct.	30
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	630
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	310
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	..	1'0
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	210
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,075
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	390
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	770
Oonnagihi Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct.	575
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 10	545
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	380
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	6,698	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Nil	320
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	375
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	470
Framjee Petit	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	355
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs.30	655
Hingangha Mill	700	500	500	40	960
Howard and Bullough's	1 600	500	500	Rs. 1	505
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,180
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Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,135
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Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	34
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	....	250	..	110
Jeejeebhoy Bagdadwala Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	810
Khandesh	600	1,000	1,000	Rs.120	605
Khangaum	750	1,500	1,000	30	625
Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	725
Khatao Macknjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	555
Leopold	2,500	100	103	15per ct.	146
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Mazagon	6,000	0	250	6	110
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1 000	65	1,900
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	..	..
Madura Mills	7,778	100	100	Nil.	pa-
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	110
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	405
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Queen Mills	800	1,500	1,000	Nil	430
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	800
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	..	1,300
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	545
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	165
Southern Mahratta	1,312	250	250	12½	325
Spun Mills, Ld.	1,200	250	250	12½	165
Standard India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	140
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	440
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	800	1,000	1,00	60	550
Vishnu Lukhmishunker Co. Mill	900	500	500	15	600
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	25	275
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	630
Wardia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..
Wokes Mills, Ld	800	1,000	1,000	..	500

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	28-9
China Leaf	"	27-10 Nominal.
Japan Bar Gold old	"	27-7 "
Do. do. new	"	27 6 "
Australia do.	"	27-14
Bombay do.	"	27-13
English Sovereigns	"	17-8
Do. Demi do.	"	17-8
Bar Silver if Bettersees	"	86
Do. 17½ do.	"	86
Bar ias Dollars	"	205 Nominal.
Japanese do.	"	205
Mexican do.	"	210-

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p. m.
Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company, Apollo Street, 3 p. m.
Annual Meeting, Anthropological Society, 5-30 p. m.
Half-Yearly General Meeting, Bombay Club, 5-30 p. m.
Bombay Foxhounds Meet, Santa Cruz.
Harmston's Circus, Esplanade, 9 p. m.
Grand Anatomical Museum, Boree Bunder.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Arab entered and the steamers Ehrenfels and Mikado left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Lanark and Vasna entered the dock yesterday.

NOTICE.—H. E. the Governor's Band will not play at the Victoria Gardens this week.

JACKAL CLUB RACES.—On Saturday (17th March) the Bombay Jackal Club's Point to Point Races will be held at Santa Cruz.

ARRIVAL.—Moolji Veraji and Buchaji Dossaji, Jaghirdars, arrived in Bombay, on the 25th instant, and are staying at Mandevi.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, per extra steamer Aglaia, will be closed, at the General Post Office, at 12 noon, to-day.

ART EXHIBITION.—In another column will be found an advertisment asking exhibitors to send to-day, between 10 and 4 o'clock, to remove their pictures from the Secretariat.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—The Municipal Commissioner has issued a notice fixing Tuesday, March 13, as the date for a Justices' election, to fill up the casual vacancy on the Corporation, caused by the resignation of Mr. Grattan Geary.

REPORTED THEFT.—Ebrahim Buden, residing at Dhurumsey Street, has made a report to the police that, on the night of the 24th instant, he returned home and found the lock on the door of his room open. On entering he discovered that ornaments and wearing apparel, of the aggregate value of Rs. 500, had been stolen from a box.

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The annual general meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay will be held in the Society's rooms, 6, Apollo Street, Fort, at 5-30 p. m., to-day, for the purpose of transacting the business specified in Rule 11. The retiring president, Dr. P. Peterson, will deliver his presidential address.

SALE OF WORK.—On Thursday and Friday next, in the Mission Church Parsonage, Cumballa Hill, by kind permission of Rev. A. H. Bowman, a sale of useful and fancy needlework received from England will be held. The sale is in aid of the Church Missionary Society's Girls' School, Girgaum, and will be open each day from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m., and 4 to 7 p.m.

AFFILIATION CASE—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. P. H. Dustoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case, in which Mrs. Matilda Caroline Rozario, residing at Chinchpoogly, had taken out a summons against Mr. Ingle for the affiliation of her child, named Charles Cornelius. The case, which occupied a number of hearings, was heard all through in chambers. The Magistrate, after citing a number of authorities in the course of an elaborate judgment, discharged the summons.

THE ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' ENGLISH INSTITUTION.—Bai Jumnabai, wife of Mr. Tulsidas Lulloobhai Mody, has sent to the above institution, through her father, Mr. Muljee Bhowanidas Barbhaya, two hundred rupees in Government of India promissory loan notes (four per cent.) for the purpose of a prize of books to be given from its interest annually in the name of her sister Dewcorebai, widow of the late Mr. Runchordas Vurjivandas, to such pupil of the Alexandra School as the directors may deem proper.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—The following programme will be played by the Band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry, at the Cooperage Bandstand, at 5-45 p.m. to-day :—

March.....The Prince Imperial.
Valse.....Toreador.....Royle.
Overture.....The King's Lieutenant.....Emilitte.
Valse.....Letoile Polaire.....Waldteufel.
Selection.....Les Quatre Fils Aymon...Balfe.
Quadrille.....Fun of the Fair.....Williams.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ASSAULTING A STEWARD.—Before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. R. Winter, chief officer on board the s. s. Lombardi, appeared to answer a charge of assaulting Kaitan Da Costa, steward on board the same vessel, on the 11th instant, whilst the ship was on her way from Mauritius to Bombay. The accused told the steward to give him two chairs, but he was refused, and only one chair was given. The chief officer, who was at the time suffering from fever, got enraged at such an answer from the complainant, and struck him on the face and nose, causing the same to bleed. Evidence having been recorded, the accused admitted having committed the assault, but pleaded provocation. His Worship convicted accused, and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 30, which amount the court ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

ST. JOSEPH'S FOUNDLING HOSPITAL, BOMBAY.—The Very Rev. H. Jurgens, S.J., Secretary and Treasurer, begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of the following donations from 16th July to 31st December, 1893 :—Khan Bahadur Nowrojee Pestonjee Vakil (after visiting the hospital), Rs. 201 ; H. H. the Aga Khan, Rs. 50 ; Raja Balwant Singh and the Chief of Sangli, each Rs. 25 ; Sirdar Sir Attar Singh, K.C.I.E., Rs. 20 ; H. H. the Maharaja Bahadur of Dinajpur, Rs. 15 ; Colonel G. C. Sartorius, C.B., Mr. A. T. Moriarty, I.C.S., Barrister-at-Law, Mr. E. C. Ozanne, I.C.S., Mr. B. Framji, Mr. Isaac D'Souza and A. C. T., each Rs. 10 ; H. H. the Nawab Saheb, of Janjira (when in Bombay), Major-General R. Blundell, Captain Geoghegan, Dastur Hoshang Jamasp, Surgeon-Major Kavasji C. Sanjana, Khan Bahadur Muncherjee Rustomjee Dholee, Khan Bahadur Abdul Rahim Khan, Surgeon-Major K. S. Nariman, Rai Bahadur C. Narainswamy Nayadu, Mr. N. J. Gamadia (in memory of his mother) Mr. S. D. Sassoon, Mr. Pherozshaw Rustomjee Dalal, Mr. J. R. Machado, Mr. Adarjee Muncherjee Dalal, Mr. J. Chaves, Mr. K. R. Unwala, and Mr. D. F. Leao, each Rs. 5 ; sums under Rs. 5, Rs. 17. Further donations will be thankfully accepted and acknowledged.

DIVINE SERVICES.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

6 p.m.—Litany and Reading.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH MAZAGON.

9-40 a.m.—Matins (children) ; Instruction by Rev. Fr. Gardner.
5 p.m.—Evensong.
8 p.m.—Litany (Choral) ; Sermon by Rev. Fr. Kershaw ; and Compline (Choral).

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. W. H. Dixon.—Hymns 345 and 333.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
Services for Sailors.

Service will be held on board the s. s. Rockabill in the Prince's Dock on Wednesday night at 7-30 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend. The bethel flag will be hoisted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, FEBRUARY 26.

10 p.m. — — — — — — — — — — — — 78·7

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27.

6 a.m. — — — — — — — — — — — — 74·3
10 a.m. — — — — — — — — — — — — 78·4
2 p.m. — — — — — — — — — — — — 81·4
6 p.m. — — — — — — — — — — — — 80·5

VAILLANT, the French Anarchist, introduced in his defence, when on trial, the names of Darwin, Herbert Spencer, and other writers. An article recently appeared in the *Figaro* from the pen of M. Jean E. Schmitt, proving that Vaillant could never have studied the work of the writers whom he mentioned. M. Schmitt showed that so far as Mr. Herbert Spencer was concerned, nothing written by him could be considered as a defence or an apology for the doctrines of the Anarchists. Mr. Herbert Spencer has now written to the *Figaro* to thank M. Schmitt for having shown that his theories are opposed to those of the Anarchists. To confirm this Mr. Spencer gives a quotation from his "Principles of Ethics," in which he traces the danger of making a government the instrument of procuring happiness for inferiors who have recourse to it. The state of society thus produced is a prelude to communism or the abolition of merit, followed by the anarchism of Ravachol, which is the abolition of society and the suppression of those who stop the way.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Chief Justice, and the HON. MR. JUSTICE FARRAN.)

THE LATE SIR THARIA TOPUN'S WILL.

LADY JANBAI *vs.* SALEYMAHOMED JAFFERBHOY AND ALIMAHOMED JAFFERBHOY.

THE plaintiff and appellant, Lady Janbai, widow of the late Sir Tharia Topun, and one of the executors named in his will, appealed from a decision of the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, delivered on the 26th January, 1893, upon an application of the appellant that probate of the will of the deceased, dated 14th January, 1886, and five codicils thereto, might be granted to her as one of the executors, having effect throughout the province of Bombay, reserving the right of the other executor, Moosabhoy Tharia, a son of Sir Tharia Topun, to come in and apply for the same, or might be granted to her along with him, if he joined in the application for the probate. Mr. Justice Bayley passed judgment for and allowed the caveat of the defendants, and pronounced in favour of the will and the first two codicils, but against the latter three codicils. Probate was ordered to issue jointly to the plaintiff and defendant as the executors named in the will. Sir Griffith Evans, of Calcutta, Mr. Anderson, and Mr. Sanders-Slater, instructed by Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, appeared for the plaintiff and appellant ; and the Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Bowen, appeared for the defendants and respondents.

Mr. Jardine, in continuing his remarks on behalf of the respondents, referred to one of the documents in the case to show the angry, domineering, strong, imperious character of the lady, and the effect produced upon the mind of Sir Tharia by her conduct. The learned counsel submitted that the codicil was the price paid by Sir Tharia for the purchase of a little peace of mind from her harsh treatment and her domineering spirit. In addition to this, there was the evidence of the four letters to which reference had been made. If, he said in one of the letters, "God should be pleased to call me over, I shall be free from her harsh treatment." There was no contradiction by Janbai or her daughters of the complaints on the part of Sir Tharia of the harsh treatment he received from his wife. He withstood her importunities for some time, but as she continued to make his life miserable, he at last yielded, and made the codicil which she insisted upon. The judge in the court below, said the learned counsel, was, therefore, right in not admitting the disputed codicil. The analogous case to this was Hall *vs.* Hall, 1 Probate, 484, in which the testator made a disposition of his property to purchase peace of mind and quiet from the importunities of his wife. "His will," said Sir James Wilde in the case, "must be the offspring of his own volition, and not a record of somebody else's." It would be a case of undue influence to overpower the volition without convincing the judgment. Here Sir Tharia made the codicil to escape from the unendurable harshness and social discomfort to which he was subjected by the domineering spirit and importunities of his wife. It was denied that Sir Tharia had any wish to propitiate his sons or to deceive them by writing disparagingly of his wife. It was quite unnecessary for the father to write false letters to his sons at Zanzibar, for he might have made any number of codicils in Bombay and made a secret of them. The letter of Sir Tharia, in which he complained of his wife, was sworn by respectable witnesses to be written in his own handwriting, while the other side called only one witness at Zanzibar to say that the handwriting did not resemble Sir Tharia's. They did not venture to supplement that by calling any expert evidence. If they could, they would have done so. Mr. Sayani inspected the document, and yet they did not call him to say that the handwriting was not Sir Tharia's. There were many persons acquainted with Sir Tharia's handwriting, but the other side did not venture to call evidence to show that it was not in his handwriting. They did not make it a point in the court below, but now for the first time ventured to impugn it without calling evidence. The learned counsel then referred in detail to the evidence the caveator had called both at Zanzibar and in Bombay to prove that the letter was in the handwriting of Sir Tharia.

The Chief Justice : There is no attempt to show that the letter is not in Sir Tharia's handwriting. The only thing that struck me is that the signature is different from the general character of the handwriting.

Mr. Jardine said if there was any indication in that direction, the other side would certainly have called expert evidence. There was no doubt an expert witness would pick out ten points where an ordinary witness could point out only one. The learned counsel submitted that the document was proved. It was proved by the direct evidence called by the caveator, and it was proved by the absence of negative evidence from the other side, who were in a position to call any amount of negative evidence, but did not call any. The learned counsel then passed on to the last codicil, remarking that the "onus" was on the person who propounded it. It was not likely that the testator would wish to give his youngest son, about six years of age, property worth from Rs. 60,000 to Rs. 100,000 in addition to the share he would have received along with his brothers and step-brothers. He was not a sort of Benjamin to have this extra gift made to him in addition to what he got along with his brothers. There was no reason to believe that the codicil was made by the testator. There was no evidence to prove that it was duly executed.

In reference to the evidence of the witness, Dr. Merwanjee, the learned counsel said that he had remained with Sir Tharia during his illness, and when one of the codicils was being drafted, the latter four clauses of which were dictated by Lady Janbai, the testator was too blind to see to sign the document, and that his signature was affixed by Fazal Mahomed, after which Sir Tharia fell back on his pillow in an exhausted condition. The learned counsel considered the witness's story to be a very extraordinary one as regarded the dictation of the codicil, and it was, therefore, unreliable, as other witnesses had deposed to the fact that on the day alluded to the testator had engaged in conversation with them. Lady Janbai had called in instructions for the draft had been given in the morning, when Dr. Merwanjee had stated they were given in the evening, which was an important discrepancy, while it was also important to remember that Lady Janbai had denied she had dictated any portion of the codecil in the presence of Dr. Merwanjee. Having alluded to other contradictory statements made in connection with the preparation of the will, the learned counsel said his case did not rest upon the evidence of Dr. Bahadurjee, whose statements he would, therefore, pass over. Regarding the possession of the Rs. 20,000 by Lady Janbai, Mr. Jardine remarked it might be said that his clients should have got the money back, but that was an impossible thing to have done when it was remembered what control she had over the firm. It was useless for her to try and show that Sir Tharia would have told her to deposit the money in another firm, and the probable reason for her having left it with Nansee Kairaz was that, having got the money, she might stick to it. It was probable she was making provision for the future, knowing that his health was failing, but her story had been quite uncorroborated as regards the supposition that Sir Tharia had given her the money. As regards the codicils, he did not think the Court would rely on the evidence of Dr. Merwanjee as against all the other witnesses, and that if they thought the last codicil was no part of the will, it must prejudice the case of Lady Janbhai ; and on such grounds the learned counsel asked their lordships to uphald the decision of the lower court.

The Court, at this stage, adjourned until this (Wednesday) morning.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 25.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Aston Hall s—525 cwts myrabollams, Esmaljee Allibhoy, 214 cwts mussoor dall, D J-iram ; 225 bales wool, G Toolseedas, 310 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 1,050 cwts myrabollams, B Jaffer.

Asia s—190 bales wool, M Jaitha ; 50 bales wool, A Jaffer ; 67 bales hemp, 37 cwts. amba huldee, and 148 cwts turmeric, V G Thawni ; 150 bales hemp, N Futehally and Co ; 81 bales cotton waste, Owen and Okell ; 200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co,

FOR LONDON.

Carthage s—783 cwts myrabollam's, Nanse Khairaz and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Ehrenfels s.—275 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Arab s—2,001 cwts linseed, Owen and Okell ; 8,001 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co ; 201 cwts mustardseed, A Blaschcek and Co ; 3,420 cwts cottonseed, F Fischer and Co.

Æolus s—220 bales cotton, The Bombay Co ; 3,777 cwts linseed, Owen and Okell ; 3,980 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 1,000 cwts castorseed, F Fischer and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Kt Commander s—8,001 cwts rapeseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co ; 4,000 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 2,001 cwts groundnuts, Killick Nixon and Co.

Rockabill s—400 cwts buffalo horns, R Kaderbhoy.

FOR HAVRE.

Lanark s—750 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co ; 811 cwts groundnuts, F Fischer and Co ; 200 cwts buffalo horns, O H Hasham ; 5,000 cwts linseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co ; 700 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co ; 80 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 4,900 cwts rapeseed, R Kadirbhoy.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arara s—100 bales cotton and 6,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR NEW YORK.

Asia s—2 cases woolen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Asia s—96 cwts wheat flour, Bombay Flour Mill and Co ; 2 bales hides, Abdool Latiff bin Mahomed ; 5 bundles woollen carpets, 2 cases tea, S M Sheerazi.

FOR ODESSA.

Kt of St John s—500 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 500 bales cotton, F Sauquot and Co ; 510 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

D Balduino s—400 bales cotton, The Bombay Co,

FOR GENOA.

D Balduino s—10 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—1 cwt myrabollams, W Gurtler ; 715 bales cotton Volkart Brothers.

Burdon s—220 bales cotton Lyon and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Thames s—200 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co ; 120 bales twist, Killick, Nixon and Co : 200 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co.

NEWS FROM GOA.

SENHOR TEIXEIRA DA SILVA, the late Governor-General of Goa, having attained the prescribed age, has been pensioned from the post of the Governor-General of Mozambique, and Mr. Fernando de Magalhaes has been appointed his successor.

As the time for the yearly budget approaches fears are entertained that the Government will be unable to cope with the large deficit that is anticipated. The abkari receipts, which are the principal source of revenue are decreasing gradually. The tax of Rs. 10 per year on each cocoanut-tree and the price of country liquor being four annas per bottle, can hardly pay the expenses of production, and the large class of toddy-drawers are in a miserable position. The recovery of taxes of several previous years has enabled the Government to tide over the deficit, but the reserve is exhausted, and the Finance Minister will have to make both ends meet by actual receipts. No practicable step appears to have yet been taken by the Minister at Lisbon to meet the deficit.

His Excellency the Governor-General of Goa who, it was reported, would go on a tour of inspection to the provinces of Damaun and Diu, will proceed to Portugal instead of returning to Goa. It is probable that the Governor-General may adopt such a course if he wishes to remain aloof from interfering in the general election of the deputies which will probably take place on the 11th of March.

There are strong rumours that Mr. Constancio Roque da Costa, the Deputy for Bardez, is coming to Bombay as Consul-General for Portugal, in place of Mr. Barbosa Centeno, who has been transferred to a similar post at Rio de Janeiro. In this instance Dr. Gama Pinto will be put forward as a Deputy for Bardez.

It is reported that the Chief Justice Mr. Pocas Falcao and the Judge Mr. Duarte de Vasconsellos will shortly retire after completing their service in India.

A deal of money has recently been spent over repairs on the Military Hospital at Pangim, but it is proposed to build a new hospital with better accommodation and on hygienic principles. The old building will be converted into a storehouse.

The capture is reported of a man at Lotolim charged with desecrating the dead bodies of persons in the cemetery who have been his enemies. He once laid a snare to catch the Vicar of the village who was not on good terms with him, and sent word to bring extreme unction to a dying man at the dead of night. The Vicar sent his curate, and thus the wicked designs of the villain were frustrated.

Mr. Norohory Rao Quercan has been shot dead. Some of the neighbours who were not on good terms with him are suspected of the crime, and are under arrest.

The Committee of the Exhibition of Ports has requisitioned the Goa Government to send some dancing girls and some *mordangeiros* (players) but none comes forward in spite of the liberal terms offered by the Committee.

The portraits of the Viceroys which were placed in the Government House at Pangim, were during the Government of Senhor Cardoso de Carvalho, removed to the palace of S. Caetano at old Goa. Orders have been issued to bring them again to Pangim to be hung up at the Government House.

There are several candidates for the vacant cost of the administration of Bardez, including Messrs. Cypriano Oliveira Jose Maria de Sa, Augusto Maria de Leao, and Francisco Correa.

His Excellency the Governor-General before leaving Goa issued an order entrusting the administration to Mr. Taborda, the Chief Secret

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

WATCH and MARINE CHRONOMETER REPAIRS.—Our Repair Department is in the hands of specially trained and experienced European Watchmakers, a fact which has gained for the Company a world-wide reputation. Our prices are uniform and the lowest compatible with the best workmanship. We defy competition.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers and Watchmakers, Bombay and Poona.

WANTED, 5 ITALIAN BANDSMEN, 3 VIOLINS, 1 FLUTE, and 1 BASS. Apply to J. LEWIS & Co., 9, Military Square, Fort.

WANTED, a WEAVING MASTER, for an Up-country Mill; Practically Experienced. Apply to "X. X.," care of this Paper, with salary expected.

WANTED, a Native, as BOOK-KEEPER and COLLECTOR of Accounts. Security required. Apply "500," care of this Office.

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ART EXHIBITION.—Exhibitors will please send to the Secretariat, TO-DAY, between 10 and 4, to remove their Pictures.—SOUNDY & Co., Business Agents, Art Society.

PEARSE'S WEDDING, CHRISTENING and BIRTHDAY CAKES are the Best obtainable in Bombay. Address: Apollo Street.

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SECOND PAMPHLET. THE BOMBAY RIOTS. THE GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION AND THE OFFICIAL REPORTS. January 1894.

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Summary of the Trials at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

Re-published from the *Bombay Gazette*.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 27.

CONSOLS advanced 1/8 per cent. in London yesterday, being quoted at par; and Indian Sterling loan was ¼ per cent. higher, at 109 3/4. The market rates of discount were further reduced 1/8 per cent. both on short London Bills, and six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, say to 1 3/8 and 1½ per cent., respectively. About £125,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England. Four per cent. Rupee Securities advanced 3/8 per cent., to £57¼. The price of Bar Silver was 3/8d. per oz. higher, at 27 7/8d. per oz.; and in New York, the metal was 1½ cent per oz. dearer, at 60 7-8 cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London ¼ cent lower, at 4·88 dollars. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India, at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 1 5-16d. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. lower, at 99; Paris Exchange on London declined a centime to fcs. 25·17½.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted at 36s. per 416 lbs., sellers, April-May shipment, to Dunkirk, tone of the market steady; and Linseed at 38½s. per 416 lbs. cif, sellers, April-May shipment to Antwerp, Dunkirk, and Hamburg, tone of the market flat.

A further decline of 1-16d. per lb. was established in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 4 1-16d. per lb.; and in Surats, all grades of Broach, Dhollera, and Oomras were lower to the same extent. American Arrivals were also 1-16d. down in all positions, the extreme quotations being 3 61-64d. for February-April deliveries; and 4 1-32d. for June-July. The market closed dull; Surats dull; and Arrivals steady; the day's Sales having aggregated 8,000 bales; East Indians *nil*. The day's Imports were 8,000 bales. The Manchester market was flat.

In New York, also, a further drop of 1-16 cent took place in the price of ready Mid.-Uplands yesterday, at 7 5/8 cents per lb.; but May Futures were 5 points higher, at 7·49 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 12,000 bales; and this season's total figures now compare as follows with those of the two preceding years:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Monday's Receipts ...	12,000	12,000	39,000
Two days' do. ...	25,000	20,000	52,000
Since 1st Sept. 1892...	5,163,000	4,258,000	6,077,000

Our local Cotton market has been quiet to-day, with rather more doing, however, and prices are unchanged, excepting for Bengal, for which they are Re. 1 to Rs. 3 per candy lower. Exporters have contracted for 1,100 Bombay-pressed Dhollera, for April-May delivery, at Rs. 190/200; while the Mills have taken 850 bales of ready new Cotton, say, 300 Julgaum, at Rs. 170½/80; 100 each of Khangaum, at Rs. 184; Ujjein, at Rs. 177½; Dhulia, at Rs. 164½; Pachora, at Rs. 165; and Bengal, at Rs. 149; and 50 Broach, at Rs. 224 per candy.

WHEAT has declined in value to-day ¼ to 1 anna per cwt. in a quiet market, and with the usual small export business passing. We quote this evening.

White Pessy, 91 per cent....	Rs.	3 14	6	per cwt.
Do. 85 "	"	3 12	6	"
No. 1 Club Delhi.....	"	3 11	0	"
Red Delhi	"	3 4	6	"
Hard Yellow.....	"	4 2	0	"
Red Ahmedabad	"	4 6	0	"
Hard Red	"	4 6	0	"

SEEDS.—In prices of *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* there has been a decline of half to one anna per cwt. to-day, the feeling having been quiet, with transactions for shippers' account upon a small scale. We quote this evening:—

Linseed .....Rs.	7-4·0	to Rs. 7-6·0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat ,,	6-11·0	to ,, 6-13·0	,,
Do. do. Cawnpore ,,	6-4·0	to ,, 6-6·0	,,
Do. Red do..... ,,	5-11·0	to ,, 5-13·0	,,

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton.....	19,636 bales.
Wheat.....	17,195 cwts.
Linseed	80,825 ,,
Rapeseed	7,890 ,,
Gingellyseed	9,470 ,,
Poppyseed.....	589 ,,
Groundnuts	26,683 ,,
Castorseed.....	2,737 ,,
Rice	8,190 ,,

FREIGHTS are firm. A deal of business has been done for Continental ports, say, for early March shipment, at 22s. 6d.; for all March, at 21s. 6d.; and for all April, at 19s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened with a steady feeling at 1s. 1½ to 17-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 1 17-32d. Demand, and at 1s. 1 21-32 to 11-16d. for three months' sight Credits. For Bank remittance we have heard of but little enquiry for any delivery; and in three months' sight Credits a little was placed for the mail at 1s. 1 21-32d.; but as soon as anything beyond trivial amounts appeared, 1-32d. higher was asked and paid. Private Telegraphic was reported at 1s. 1½d. for Transfer for the last half of March; and three months' sight Credits for May at 1s. 1 15-32d., and June, at 1s. 1 7-16d.; ready sales of Gold being also reported at the equivalent of 1s. 1 5-8d. Later on rates from Calcutta came firmer, and this market also closed firmer, as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand ...1s. 1 9-16 to 19-32d. per rupee.		
Do. Telegraphic ..1s. 1 9-16d.		,,
Do. 3 months' sight...1s. 1 21-32d.		,,
Credits do. ...1s. 1 11-16d.		,,
Francs do. ...1·44		,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened weak at 101 11-16 for Fours for cash and the settlement, and the rate shortly declined to 101½ in both positions, at which it left off, though with a somewhat steadier feeling at the close. 99, nominal, was the closing price for 3½ per Cents.

SHARES are dull and quotations are nominally unchanged.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 26.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera	3 9/16
The Manchester Market has been flat.	
2½ per cent. Consols	100
3 per cent. Rentes	99
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109⅜
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	57¼
Bar Silver	27 7/8

The sum of about £125,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, FEB. 26.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackenzie, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo arrived here day before yesterday morning.

LIVERPOOL, FEB. 26.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintosh left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta yesterday afternoon.

The Hall Line steamer Kirby Hall arrived here yesterday afternoon.

PORT SAID, FEB. 26.

The Hall Line steamer Worsley Hall left here this evening.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda left here yesterday afternoon.

PLYMOUTH, FEB. 26.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Peshawar arrived here this morning.

SINGAPORE, FEB. 26.

The s. s. Gwalior arrived here yesterday afternoon.

COLOMBO, FEB. 27.

Mail steamer Himalaya, from Australia, arrived.

P. and O. steamers Khedive, from Calcutta, and Malwa, from China, arrived.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

FEBRUARY 27.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect, Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams in plain language may be accepted for Brazil.

Telegrams in secret language for Sicily cannot be accepted.

Cable San Thome Loanda interrupted

Mails for Madagascar and Reunion close at Zanzibar noon Friday, 2nd proximo.

THE ORIGIN OF SUMPTUARY CARPETS IN THE EAST.

ON Saturday next, March 3rd, the BOMBAY GAZETTE will publish the first part of a Monograph on this subject, written by Sir George Birdwood for a Work, entitled "Oriental Carpets," now in the Press to be published in German, French, English, and Italian, by the Austro-Hungarian Government, with a view to improve the Art of Carpet Manufacture in Europe.

This splendid work will give illustrations in colours of every Carpet that has become famous; with the engravings will be bound up Monographs on "Persian Carpets" by Mr. C. Purdon Clark, on "Indian Carpets" by Mr. Vincent Robinson, and on the "Designs of Carpets" by Mr. Bodé.

The leading Monograph on the "History of the Oriental Manufacture of Sumptuary Carpets" was entrusted to Sir George Birdwood. We are privileged to give our readers this masterpiece in anticipation, and we avail ourselves of the permission to divide it into parts, of which the first will appear in next Saturday's issue.

The following is the complete title and the opening paragraph, which gives the key-note of a work that has been a labour of love to the author:—

THE TERMLESS ANTIQUITY, HISTORICAL CONTINUITY, AND INTEGRAL IDENTITY OF THE ORIENTAL MANUFACTURE OF SUMPTUARY CARPETS,

by

SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD, M.D., K.C.I.E., C.S.I., LL.D.

"As I have in the present monograph to deal with the question of the Origin of Oriental Carpets, I will at once state that, having from my earliest childhood been familiarised with the entire range of the artistic handicrafts of Southern and Western Asia, and for the last forty years of my life, with every passage in classical literature relating to the sumptuary arts of antiquity, and having always been accustomed to interpret the whole life of the ancient Pagan West by that of the modern, but still for the greater part, Pagan East, I have long since been led, by an overwhelming inference from the gradually accumulated special facts, thus, ever present to my mind, to the tentative conclusion that the sumptuary carpets now manufactured in Turkey, Persia, Central Asia, and India, are in texture, design, and colouring, and indeed in every decorative detail and technical manipulation, essentially identical, in all their traditionary denominations with the Oriental carpets known to the Greeks and Romans, and that, "through the dark backward and abysm of time," no limit can be given, on this side of B. C. 5000, to the date of their origin in the Valley of the Nile, and by the banks of the Tigris and Euphrates."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

HAYDON—February 4, at Malmesbury, Wiltshire, Ellen Sophia, wife of Lieut.-Col. W. H. Haydon, Royal Engineers.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COOKE—February 15, at Toungoo, Burma, the wife of G H Cooke, Esq, Superintendent, Survey of India, of a daughter.

PEARS—February 24, at St Thome, the wife of S D Pears, D P W, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

JOHNSON—CARGILL—February 15, at St Luke's, Dinapore, by the Rev H R Coulthard, Arthur Graham Johnson, Captain, Royal Arty., to Mary Gem, elder daughter of Lieut-Colonel Spencer Cargill.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1894.

WHEN the Government of India in June, 1893, after twenty-three years of inaction, revised the currency policy of the Indian Empire, it adopted gold as a single standard of value because notorious fluctuations and the persistent downward tendency in the actual value of silver had together deprived this degraded metal of any claim to be further treated as an absolute standard of value. If every other potent reason for this change had been wanting, the very fact that the market value of silver was in a great way dependent upon the policy of a foreign Legislature liable to be swayed by influence instead of by reason was a sufficient justification for this part of the change effected in the currency policy of this country last year. It was intolerable that the relative position of the recognised standard of value of one country, with regard to other standards and commodities generally, should be dependent upon whether the Silver Party in America was strong enough to dictate its own self-interested terms to the Executive Government of the United States for an uncertain term of years. It was still more intolerable that the unit of value in a standard currency, composed exclusively of silver, should be exposed to fluctuations due to the political influence of the Silver Party in America, in addition to the fluctuations and steady depreciation, caused by the ordinary influences of demand and supply and the open traffic of the markets. The adoption of a gold standard was a choice of the less variable of the two available standards. The adoption of about seven and a half grains of gold as the standard unit of value, instead of the tola rupee, was a step in a scheme intended to effect two separate objects. One of these objects was to stop fluctuations in the gold price of the rupee, and the other object was to restore the tola rupee, which still remains legal tender, to the sterling value of 1s. 4d. That sterling value is the point to which it was considered expedient at the initial stage to restore the silver unit in our silver currency, nearer the gold value it possessed in former years. The gold value of the tola rupee was to be artificially enhanced by closing the mints, and restricting the supply of rupees till the demand for them increased the price to 1s. 4d.; and the tola rupee was to be kept from rising above the gold exchange value of 1s. 4d. by the arrangement to sell tola rupees at the mints for one shilling and four pence each.

Since that scheme was launched there has been a further and a sudden drop in the gold price of silver metal, and consequently a new proof of the wisdom of the Government in rejecting depreciating silver as a standard of value. But, notwithstanding that drop, the restriction of coinage has sufficed to preserve a marked margin between the gold price of coined and uncoined silver, thereby also justifying the anticipation, that closing the mints would give an artificially enhanced value to the rupee. Whether that artificial enhancement can be permanently maintained by the mere expedient of closing the mints is problematical, as perhaps is also the question whether the recent drop in silver metal will be lasting. It may appear astonishing that the actual occurrence of the further decline in silver which the Government took measures in June last to guard against, should now be used as a weapon to attack those precautionary measures. But it must be remembered that the critics who now seek to attribute this further fall to the currency policy of India, are the very men who were eager to prophesy disaster when that policy was announced. They are thus naturally disposed to discover some confirmation of their gloomy forebodings more readily than other people. Whether the previously existing standard of our Indian coinage system was, as some maintain, a dual standard, giving no preference to gold or silver, or, as others believe, a single silver standard, the battle of the standard was decided when the Indian Government, in June last, adopted the gold standard. It is not probable that the Government will revert to silver merely because silver has developed fresh symptoms of the disease which displaced it as a standard of value for its more healthy rival. The contest which remains to be decided in India is between gold and silver *as the material* of our currency. The decision as to which of these is to form the coin metal of Indian money, if we cannot have both, is yet to come. But English journals which affect to speak with authority discuss the Indian currency problem as if the battle of the standards were still undecided, or was necessarily re-opened because the only method as yet resorted to for giving an artificial enhancement to the value of the rupee has not kept the rupee at an exchange of 1s. 4d. when a further drop in silver, which everyone expected to take place as a consequence of the repeal of the Sherman Act, has actually occurred. The possibility of making use of a tax on silver imports as a further expedient for enhancing the rupee artificially is put forward as if it were a new discovery; and all the arguments which were paraded against closing the mints are again brought forward as objection against taxing silver. For instance, it is urged that such a tax will hinder trade with the Further East. But seeing that the Government has already advisedly adopted one expedient already, that of closing the mints, to raise the value of the rupee artificially, what the opponents of a silver tax have to show, when they resort to the above argument, is that a differential tax on silver, sufficient to raise the rupee to 1s. 4d., will necessarily dislocate or hinder trade with China and Japan more than if the rupee had been raised to the same extent by the single artificial method of restricting coinage. The mistake that has been made was—not resorting to further methods the very moment that the exchange value of the rupee began to go below 1s. 4d., after being kept there for some time by the single expedient of closing the mints. The declaration of Lord Herschell's Committee that "every ounce of silver which has been or is being imported into India is a loss to India so long as silver is depreciating in gold value" affords complete justification for a tax at a prohibitive rate on silver imports. As there are already sufficient indications that a tax on silver is inevitable, the fullest inquiry in Parliament should be demanded if India is put to unnecessary loss by any more rupees being sold by the India Office before such a tax is imposed.

Whether artificial methods for enhancing the exchange value of the rupee can possibly bring prolonged relief is a matter we need not discuss to-day. We do not shut our eyes to the dangers and inconveniences entailed when the currency is not on a sound basis. Even in England some uneasiness was created last year by reports of large quantities of silver coin "made in Germany" being introduced into the British currency, where silver is legal tender up to only forty shillings. In India, where the earnings of gold and silversmiths are estimated at three hundred lakhs of rupees a year, and where there are facilities in almost every village for making spurious coins, a very grave temptation will be given to even village artizans to manufacture coins which, when of real silver, it will be most difficult to keep out of circulation. But the point upon which attention should be kept is, that the authorities should be prepared with a more permanent remedy, to be applied at least soon as the artificial remedies show signs of becoming inert, if not before. Hydraulic pressure, we are told, will drive water through gold, and as the vacuum created by artificial remedies increases, so too the pressure of external forces will overcome the barriers which the present currency policy seeks to erect. Of the permanent remedies before the public there are only three worth consideration, namely, bimetallism if the currency can be made bimetallic, and gold, or correspondingly heavy silver coins, if the currency is to be monometallic. If international bimetallism should ever be an accomplished fact it will, perforce, fix the exchange between gold and silver in the currency. But there is no disguising the fact that the degree to which international bimetallism will restore the old ratio between gold and silver will entirely depend, if successful, upon the ratio which may be fixed between the metals by international concert. If fixed at the present market rate then with open mints we shall have a tola rupee exchanging for less than one shilling. This incontestable fact does not appear to be sufficiently realised. If the last proposal in the Berlin plan for a conference, that the ratio should be fixed at four pence over the market price of silver, be adopted, then anyone who takes the trouble to examine the matter will find that with open mints, and at the present market rate, this will give us, as Mr. Aston has already pointed out, a rupee exchanging for less than 1s. 1¾d. unless the weight of the rupee is raised. As for making gold alone the material of the Indian Currency, that is, taking the Indian Empire, and its 280 millions of people, from the 750 millions who use silver, and adding them to the 200 odd millions who use gold, the idea seems to have been scarcely entertained by Lord Herschell's Committee, though they seem to have wished to refrain from placing any obstacles in the way of Sir David Barbour's manifest desire to see a dual currency of gold and silver again in circulation in India. There remains the plan, of which we have a champion in this Presidency, of actually coining silver at whatever ratio may be desired, that is, coining one shilling and four pence worth of silver into a rupee if the desire is to have a rupee exchanging for 1s. 4d., and then relying upon artificial methods (upon which the Government already place faith) to steady the heavier rupee; until a further fall in silver becomes so marked that, not only India, but all other silver-using countries, will be obliged to abandon silver for a more suitable material such a step, even if it should prove to be only an intermediate one, would, Mr. Aston argues, make it easier at any rate to effect any subsequent change. The only opinion we need offer at present is, that, looking to the position the plan for coining heavier rupees occupies, in the Report of the India Office committee Mr. Aston's currency scheme seems to merit more attention in India than it has yet received.

THE annual meeting of the National Association for supplying Female Medical Aid to the Women of India (Lady Dufferin's Fund) was held last week end, when a highly instructive report was presented. It appears that at the time Lady Dufferin left India, five years ago, some fears were expressed that when the great personal interest of the lady who gave life to the movement and sustained it during the first four years of its existence was withdrawn, public interest too would decline, and the work so well begun would have to be abandoned. But those fears have been dispelled, for, as the Central Committee in its report avers, the figures in the report point to a progress which the most ardent supporter of the Fund would, five years ago, scarcely have ventured to anticipate. Lady Lansdowne carried on the work from the time of Lady Dufferin's departure with remarkable zeal, and now her ladyship has handed over the office of Lady President of the Central Committee to Lady Elgin, under whose guidance there is every reason to hope that the Association will continue to flourish. Throughout India, it is the Committee's boast, the work which the Association has set itself to accomplish has grown and flourished; in district after district hospitals have been built and opened, whilst in the various centres of education the number of students under training has, in spite of difficulties in obtaining a suitable class of candidates in some quarters, on the whole shown satisfactory progress. The number of patients has increased each year, and the financial condition of all districts is generally sound. But in some of them there is room for a little more generosity on the part of those on whom it must depend for support. Some misapprehension even yet prevails as to the aims and objects of the Association, and this being so, the Central Committee deems it desirable to repeat that the ultimate object of the Association being the supply of medical relief for the treatment of women and children in India, and the establishment for these classes of hospitals, dispensaries, and wards under the superintendence of properly qualified female medical practitioners, its first aim is the improvement of medical tuition—the means through which the attainment of this object can alone be effected. The Association endeavours to provide for the teaching and training in India of women as doctors, hospital assistants, nurses, and midwives, and to secure the supply in private houses, as well as hospitals, of trained female nurses and midwives, for women and children. In Bombay the subscriptions are kept up to the usual standard; but in Madras there is much to be desired, and Lord Wenlock, the Governor, who happened to be in Calcutta when the meeting was held, attended it, and offered an excuse for the present lack of interest on the part of Madrasis generally, and expressed a hope that they would improve hereafter.

THE official report on the recent manœuvres is not yet published, but experts have already expressed their opinions. One of these declares that the attack on Bombay which has just taken place shows very conclusively that our defences are not yet complete, and that with the arrangements as they are now an enemy could easily destroy all the shipping in the harbour. The search-light at Oyster Rock he pronounces to be very defective, being very weak and not in the best position. As to power, it compares most unfavourably with the lights on the torpedo boats, and would be best used in conjunction with a powerful light on Middle Ground. It is said to be the intention of the military authorities to have a light on Middle Ground, but the importance of putting this work in hand does not seem to have brought a commencement any the nearer though it might easily have been completed by the time the attack took place. The quick-firing guns at Cross Island are declared to be much too high, as at present boats can easily pass under them without being touched by the guns. It must be allowed that the harbour forts in their completed state form a very efficient and clever combination, but we are assured that until the search-light arrangements are completed, and the power increased, the shipping in the harbour in case of an outbreak of hostilities would be exposed to imminent danger.

THE s. s. Peninsular, with the outward English mails of the 16th instant, left Aden, at 4 p.m., yesterday, and may be expected to arrive at Bombay at 2 p.m., on Saturday next.

OUT of respect to the memory of Lady Mackinnon, widow of the late Sir William Mackinnon, intelligence of whose death in England on Saturday last was received by wire, the Bombay offices of Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co. were closed on Monday last. Sir William, it may be remembered, was at one time the head of the firm, and at his death last year, left a sum of one lakh of rupees for division among his native employes in Bombay and Calcutta.

COUNTESS WACHTMEISTER, who has accompanied Mrs. Annie Besant, in her lecturing tour in India, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning. She was received by several local Theosoph

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE PARISH COUNCILS BILL.

LONDON, FEB. 26.

The Commons have agreed to the Lords' amendment to the Parish Councils Bill relative to the acquisition of lands, and have adopted a compromise regarding the restriction of the number of elective trustees of parish charities.

The new Session will begin on the 12th March.

THE BATHURST DISASTER.

Three hundred of the West India Regiment will leave Sierra Leone immediately and fifty Marines from the Cape to reinforce the Bathurst garrison. A draft from England is also being sent there.

GALLANTRY OF OUR MEN.

FEB. 27.

Later accounts from Bathurst state that the detachment of the West Indian Regiment stationed there has been successful in an expedition against the enemy and returned to Abako. They operated separately from the blue-jackets.

A despatch to the Admiralty regarding the reverse last Friday states that the enemy attacked the blue-jackets from under cover while they were waiting for the boats to come up. All hands displayed the greatest gallantry and coolness, and the officers set a splendid example to the men.

THE DEATH OF BOURDIN.

FEB. 26.

At the Coroner's inquest on the body of the Anarchist Bourdin the jury brought in a verdict of *felo de se*.

FEB. 27.

Major Majendie deposed at the inquest on the body of the Anarchist Bourdin that the deceased certainly intended to attack the Greenwich Observatory, and that the explosion of the bomb was premature.

THE FRENCH IN TIMBUCTOO.

FEB. 26.

Latest advices state that another French column has reached Timbuctoo, and that all is quiet there.

SIR GERALD PORTAL'S SUCCESSOR.

Mr. Arthur Hardinge has been appointed to succeed Sir Gerald Portal as the British Consul-General at Zanzibar.

INDIAN COTTON DUTIES.

Lord Kimberley will, on Thursday next, receive a deputation from the Cotton Trade to protest against any re-imposition of the import duties on cottons into India.

RENEWED REPORTS ABOUT MR. GLADSTONE'S RESIGNATION.

HIS SUCCESSOR.

LONDON, FEB. 27.

There are renewed and persistent reports that Mr. Gladstone's resignation is imminent owing to his failing eye-sight and the necessity that exists for absolute repose.

It is understood that in such a case Lord Rosebery will become Premier and Sir W. V. Harcourt Leader of the House of Commons.

LORD LANSDOWNE.

Lord Lansdowne's private affairs will prevent his acceptance of the post of British Ambassador at St. Petersburg.

THE TROOPSHIPS CROCODILE AND SERAPIS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 27.

It has been decided that the Indian Troopships Crocodile and Serapis shall cease to run after the present trooping season.

EXTENSION OF APPOINTMENT.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the extension for two years of the tenure of appointment of Colonel Hart, V.C., as Director of Military Education in India.

THE KIRKEE NITRO-GLYCERINE FACTORY.

Sanction has been accorded to the construction of certain buildings required in connection with the Nitro Glycerine Factory at Kirkee.

Preparations for the manufacture of cordite in India are thus going forward.

APPOINTMENT.

Captain J. Sherston, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Instruction, has been appointed to officiate as Assistant Adjutant-General on the establishment, vice Major Kitson on leave.

MAJOR VON WISHMANN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, FEB. 27.

Major Von Wishmann, the celebrated German Traveller, with his companion Dr. Bumiller, is paying Delhi a short visit.

SUICIDE OF A EUROPEAN SOLDIER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEB. 27.

This morning a soldier, named James Howarth, belonging to "F" Company, King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, committed suicide in barracks. Deceased was found lying on the floor of an outhouse with his throat cut, in a pool of blood, and a razor was found underneath him. Deceased had been under observation in hospital for the past eight weeks, where he had conducted himself very well, and as he was to be invalided home next month, he was permitted to rejoin his company. The doctor, who was called, pronounced life extinct. Deceased had made a most determined effort to destroy himself, as he had inflicted a very severe gash on his throat. Deceased was a soldier of nearly nine years' service, about seven of which had been spent in India. He was a quiet, peaceable man, and very well liked by his comrades. No motive can be assigned for the act, and at the inquiry a verdict of temporary insanity was recorded.

THE PRABAS-PATAN RIOTS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JUNAGAD, FEB. 27.

Munsiff Prataprai, examined, deposed to Dayal Dama having made a dying declaration before him. Narayan Kala was next examined, and said he saw the accused, Abdulrehman, doctor, and his party going out together by the Nana Gate. Motilal, Assistant Superintendent, was next examined, and stated that Abdulrehman, Police Sawar, who had taken the information of the murders of the doctor and his party, was next examined. He denied all knowledge in reference to these deaths, and also of his having taken information to Dehotsarg. He contradicted his statements before the police. Shevlal Trimbaklal was next examined, and stated that he saw the doctor struck with a sword by one of the accused, and that his companions were pursued and beaten by Musulmans. He stated in cross-examination that he did not communicate what he had seen that night to any person for a fortnight. Motilal, Assistant Police Superintendent, was recalled to prove the statement that the Sawar Abdulrehman had made to him, and Mahavir, constable, was examined to prove that he signed the statement for Abdulrehman at his request.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Duke of Connaught, commanding the troops at Aldershot, has issued the following stringent order regarding the laxity in dress shown by some of the corps under his command. After calling upon officers commanding to co-operate with him in strictly carrying out the orders of the army in regard to dress, his Royal Highness points out that the sealed pattern is to be adhered to, and unauthorised articles of clothing are forbidden to be worn even in their own lines, by officers or men. Officers should set a good example in this respect. Individuals or parties attached to units at Aldershot are to be inspected on their arrival in camp, and a report made through the usual channel if their uniform is not according to regulation. His Royal Highness desires to call special attention to the undermentioned points. The field service cap is only to be worn by officers—staff and infantry—at manœuvres and at night. Troops supplied with the round forage cap are to wear the field service cap at manœuvres on fatigues and working parties, and in billets, putties are only to be worn when authorised by army regulations. Collars are not to be worn with the patrol jacket by general officers.

AGITATION along the whole line—this is the key of the present political situation in Berlin, created by the publication of the commercial treaty with Russia. The agriculturists are arranging monster meetings against it, while the various corporations representing industry and commerce are convoking others in its favour. The agriculturists, nevertheless, know they have lost the game, and are now only trying to save what they can. In the lobbies of the Reichstag the Emperor's words at the Parliamentary dinner still formed to-day the exclusive topic of conversation, and new details continue to become known. His Majesty, it appears, spoke of his good and intimate relations with the Czar, whose qualities he highly appreciated. The Czar had followed with the keenest interest all the phases of the negotiations, the happy conclusion of which was chiefly due to his personal efforts. The Emperor added that he himself took a pride in being a peaceful sovereign and the protector of peace. His hearers inferred from the Emperor's words that the Czar would personally take amiss the rejection of the treaty.

A PLEASANT surprise was prepared by the young Prussian Princes for their father, the Emperor, on his last birthday. As the day was a particularly memorable one, completing the twenty-fifth year of the Emperor's connection with the army, the Empress thought that her children ought to arrange something special as a surprise for their father. The Princes' tutor, Herr Kessler, the military chaplain, was therefore speedily summoned by the Empress, who begged him to compose some verses for the Princes, in which the military jubilee was to play the principal part. Herr Kessler at once set to work, and was able the same day to hand the Empress the wished-for verses. In them the Princes were supposed to be the representatives of the various Household regiments, the poet ingeniously bringing the memorable days in the history of these regiments into connection with the Emperor's jubilee. But the uniforms had quickly to be got ready for the Princes. Their measure was taken and the tailors set to work. Meanwhile the Princes had soon got their verses off by heart. On the birthday morning they marched up in all the pride of their new uniforms, and fulfilled their task so prettily that the Emperor beamed with pleasure. The Empress was equally well pleased that her surprise had succeeded so well.

THE annual report or encyclical of the Holy Synod of Russia this year expatiates upon the steadily-growing supineness of the mass of the Russian people in matters of religion, and their ever-increasing disregard for the most sacred rites and ceremonies and sacramental observances of the Orthodox Church. The Synodal encyclical advances the proposition that all such civilization and culture as the Russian people possess they owe to the Church. This statement our Odessa correspondent meets by saying that the Russian Church neither teaches nor leads the people in manners nor morals. Not more than four per cent. of the people receive anything beyond a mere elementary education, and more than eighty per cent. are totally illiterate. Whilst at school the Russian youth receives a kind of superficial religious instruction once a week, from priests or seminarists, but once the educational course is finished the seeds of religion thus carelessly sown are left to propagate or wither; there is no subsequent religious guidance or instruction from pulpit or rostrum.

A REPORT recently going the round of the Russian Press, to the effect that the Jewish "pale of residence" was to be considerably widened in South-Western Russia, and permission accorded for a limited number of Jewish settlers in a few of the more sparsely populated of the northern governments, is, our Odessa correspondent says, officially contradicted. There remains, therefore, no other relief for the increasingly congested condition of the pale, except voluntary or compulsory emigration. Against the poorest class of Russian Jews, however, nearly all foreign countries are practically closed. It were better, perhaps, our correspondent thinks, if the doors of foreign nations were for a time absolutely shut against them, as in that case Russia would, for various pressing reasons, be morally compelled to extend considerably the limits of the existing pale, or open new fields, to Jewish industry in other regions of the Empire.

"POLITICS and gambling" are, according to Sir Benjamin Stone, the "great banes" of the Brazils. People having gained an ample fortune by collecting indiarubber will start gambling at the top of the river, and by the time the journey to the river's mouth has been completed, they are without a cent. Day and night men, women, and children sit playing cards for large stakes. Sir Benjamin has lately been in Brazil, as a member of the Solar Eclipse Expedition, and he has made it his business to gather facts relating to the revolutions which occur so frequently in that country. In one town he found that the people having decided to "fire out the Governor," went about the business in a very deliberate fashion. The soldiers were drawn up in front of the palace, and before the bombardment was commenced, were taken in a group by the local photographer. Afterwards, the "firing out" having been duly performed, a second photograph of the victors was taken. As a further illustration of the seriousness of Brazilian revolutions, Sir Benjamin tells the story of another outbreak. The British Consul was aroused from sleep one morning by a terrible commotion. On inquiring the cause, he was told that it was a revolution. "Oh, is that all," said he, "I was afraid it was my men out on strike," and he went to sleep again. But the revolution was somewhat serious. Between 150 and 160 persons were killed. It occurred on a Sunday, and was successful. Two days later the commandant of the forces met the ex-Governor in the street, and said, "I wanted to see you. I have just had a telegram from Rio. The revolution was all a mistake, and I am to put you back into office." They called on the new Governor, who, in answer to an inquiry from the commandant, said "Yes, I have had a telegram from Rio. What had I better do?" "You had better go," was the reply, "or I shall fire you out. The new Governor (adds Sir Benjamin) retired gracefully, and his place having been filled by the old Governor, both political parties in the town united in a public funeral for the victims of the revolt.

IN the Book Plate Annual, Mr John Leighton gives some curious facts with regard to certain of those enemies of books of whom the late Mr. Blades so learnedly discoursed. Above all, it seems, we must beware of the anobium pertinax, or wood-boring beetle, which will bore its way though whole volumes. A French observer, M. Peignot, mentions a case where, in a public library little frequented, twenty-seven folio volumes were perforated in a straight line by one of these tiny beings in such a manner that, on a string being passed through the prefectly round hole it had made, the whole of the volumes could be raised at once. Rats and mice, it seems, have no taste for literature of any kind. Occasionally, however, they will gnaw through books or paper in order to construct a passage to a nest. Thus, a mother and young mice were sold on one occasion in a heap of reports of Parliament as waste paper.

BOMBAY RACES.

EXTRA DAY.

A CARD of six interesting items drew a fair crowd of spectators to the Mahalakshmi Course yesterday afternoon. Lady Harris and a large party from Government House occupied the reserved enclosure on the Grand Stand, and among the other notabilities present were H. H. Aga Khan, and H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore. The ring and paddock were fairly well stocked with sportsmen, but several well-known turfites from up-country were absent, most of the European jockeys having left for Umballa, only two G. R.s and the native professionals were the chief performers. The racing did not rise above the level of the sky meeting article, but the sport was good, and in two events distinctly high class. The feature of the racing was the almost phenomenal success which attended the efforts of the jockey Ebrahim, who was first in four events. As he led off with three successive wins, the crowd outside the sacred ring would support nothing but his mounts, and they always had the satisfaction of seeing a good run for their money. Whatever may be said of the meeting as a whole, there can be no mistake that the finale under the direction of that really fine sportsman, Captain Welman, would have done credit to any meeting in India.

The first item sent up for discussion was a selling race for freshly-landed Arabs, and public favouritism was divided between Saree and Fakeer, the latter having a slight advantage in the odds. Fakeer shaped well, and showed his really fine turn of foot by beating the raking Saree by two lengths, which interval could have been easily increased. He found a purchaser after the race at Rs. 910. The Midget Stakes were supposed to be at the mercy of Geordie, but Hamid, a little-fancied one, ran him very close, and Ebrahim had to ride all he knew to shake him off. With a jockey more Ebrahim's equal in the saddle, Hamid must have won. It was hard on this game pony to have to turn out in the next race, the Dealers' Scurry, to oppose two such highly thought of sprinters as Zoby and Ringleader. He again showed his mettle, and the favourite Zoby was able to pass the post in front of him by a length-and-a-half only. Nine more or less well-known Arabs stripped for the Desert Stakes, and after a lot of indecision, backers installed the lightly penalised Sweet William in the pride of place. Moslem, Red Jacket, and Recall also claimed attention. This was the first upset the public received. Captain Welman rode a splendid race on Recall and landed him an easy winner. The Worlee Purse was a puzzle, and five out of the six runners started equal favourites. Mirza rode a good race on Lucky Boy, who lasted best. The Galloway Handicap was supposed to be a gift to that high class pony Speed of Thought, but his weight stopped him, and Manilla annexed the stakes after a struggle with the country-bred Julia. The following are the details:—

1ST RACE.—"Selling Race." Rs. 199 added. For all Arabs landed this season. Horses entered to be sold for Rs. 1,250, to carry 10st 7lb; 4lbs allowed for every Rs. 150 down to lowest selling price, Rs. 500. Galloways allowed 7lbs. Distance, 5 furlongs.

Mr Nama Burkat's b g gal Fakeer, 9st 2lbs, Ebrahim.....	1
Mr Beatty's c a c Saree, 9st 13lbs, Capt Welman.....	2
Mr Yabur bin Bucha's g g gal Toffick, 8st 12lbs, Mahomed Sotha.....	3
Mr Lyndon's ch a gal Caliph, 8st 12lbs, Mahomed.....	0

Betting: 5 to 4 on Fakeer; evens on Saree; and 6 to 1 against the others.

The favourites raced together to the distance, where Saree gave in beaten, and was passed by Fakeer, who won easily by 2 lengths. Time, 1 min. and 11 1/5 secs.

2ND RACE.—"The Midget Stakes." Rs. 199 added. For all Arab and C.-B. ponies who were maidens on 1st January, 1894, and who have never started for a race to which Rs. 1,000 was added. Weight for inches. 13-2 Arabs, to carry 10st 7lb; C.-B.s, 10st 2lbs. Allowance: Landing allowance 7lbs. Distance, ½ mile.

Mr Rall's g a p Geordie, 9st 9lbs, Ebrahim.....	1
Mr Hoosein Khadir's b a g Hamid, 9st 11lbs, Saloy.....	2
Mr Beatty's b ch m Dorothy, 9st 10lbs, Capt Welman.....	3
Mr Lanark's b a p Farris, 8st 13lbs, Mahomed.....	0

Betting: 2 to 1 on Geordie; 6 to 4 on Dorothy; and 4 to 1 against the rest.

Geordie got the best by three lengths of a shocking bad start and led into the straight, where Hamid challenged him, and was only beaten on the post by 1/2 length. Time, 55¼ secs.

3RD RACE.—"Dealers' Scurry." Rs. 199. For Maiden Arab Galloways 13-3 and under, landed this season that have never won a race of Rs. 1,000. 13-3 to carry 10st 12lbs. Weight for inches. Distance, 3½ furlongs.

Mr Yussuf Adwance's g a p Zoby, 10st, Ebrahim.....	1
Mr Hoosein Khadir's b a p Hamid, 9st 11lbs, Saloy.....	2
Aga Mirza Ahmed's ch a p Ringleader, 10st, Mahomed Sotha.....	3
Mr Sabi bin Futtah's g a p Eclipse, 9st 2lb, Nama.....	0

Betting: 3 to 1 on Zoby; 2 to 1 against Hamid; and 4 to 1 against others.

The favourite again got a splendid start, but Hamid went in hot pursuit and was only beaten by 1½ length, the winner being under the whip. Time, 50 secs.

4TH RACE.—"The Desert Stakes." Rs. 199 added. For all Arabs who have never won a race to which Rs. 1,000 was added. Weight for age raised 1st. Penalties: Winners—once, 4lbs; twice, 7lbs; thrice and oftener, 10lbs. Allowance: Maidens allowed 7lbs; galloways who have not won a race allowed 7lbs. Distance, 1 mile.

Captain Holdsworth's br a h Recall, 9st 10lbs, Captain Welman.....	1
Mr Cooverji Ardaseer's b a gal Mizzle, 10st, Mirza.....	2
Mr Ali bin Ameer's ch a h Sweet William, 8st 12lbs, Ebrahim.....	3
Messrs Ralli and Graham's g a h Noffil, 10st 7lbs, Capt Ross.....	0
Aga S Shah's c a h Red Jacket, 9st 10lbs, Owner.....	0
Mr Hamood Burgash's g a h Budhan, 9st 10lbs, Mahomed Sotha.....	0
Messrs Robert and Jassim Dhakeel's, ch a h Moslem, 9st 7lbs, Gibbs.....	0
Mr S A W's g a gal Dholpore, 9st 3lbs, C B Mahomed.....	0
Mr S M Allarakhia's b a h Dham, 7st 3lbs, Noor Mahomed	0

Betting: 3 to 2 against Sweet William; 2 to 1 against Moslem; 3 to 1 against Red Jacket; 4 to 1 against Recall; 5 to 1 against Noffil and Mizzle; and 10 to 1 against the others.

They got off together, and Mizzle made play to Sweet William and Moslem, Recall was slightly behind the others. At the ¼ mile post Moslem was beaten and fell out; Mizzle improved his position slightly, but Recall then came through his horses and won hands down by two lengths. One length between second and third. Time, 1 min. and 54 secs.

5TH RACE.—"The World Purse." Rs. 199 added. For all galloways, 13-3 and under who have never won a race to which Rs. 1,000 was added. Weight for inches. Australians and English to carry 11st; Arabs to carry 10st 7lbs; Country-breds to carry 9st 7lbs. Penalties: Winners—once, 4lbs; twice, 7lbs; thrice and oftener, 10lbs. Allowance: Maidens allowed 7lbs. Landing allowance 10lbs. Distance, R. C.

Mr Lyndon's g a gal Lucky Boy, 9st 11lb, Mirza.....	1
Mr Lanark's br a gal St Paul, 10st 7lbs, Capt Welman.....	2
Aga Junghi Shah's b a p Success, 9st 13lbs, K Mahomed..	3
Mr Burder's g w gld Native Cat, 10st 4lbs, Capt Ross.....	0
Mr Essa bin Khalifa's g a p Sir Frank, 9st 4lbs, Luchman.	0
Mr Graham's g a p Rosymorn, 8st 4lbs, Ebraaim.....	0

Betting: 3 to 1 against Lucky Boy, Success, Sir Frank, Rosy Morn, and St. Paul; and 4 to 1 against Native Cat.

Lucky Boy went off with the lead and had Native Cat in attendance to the dip. Sir Frank and Success whipped in the crowd. At the top of the hill Native Cat stopped and was never afterwards in the race. Lucky Boy still kept charge, but at the three-furlong post St. Paul endeavoured to get on terms. Lucky Boy, however, gamely answered the call of his jockey and cantered past the post three lengths in front of the heavily-weighted galloway. Success was a bad third. Time, 2 mins. and 58 secs.

6TH RACE.—"Galloway Handicap." Rs. 199 added. For all galloways. Distance, R. C.

Mr A M Bushari's b a gal Manilla, 11st, Ebrahim.....	1
Mr Ali Abdoola's b c b m Julia, 7st 4lbs, Noor Mahomed...	2
Mr Lyttleton's g a p Soheil, 9st 7lbs, Capt Welman.....	3
Mr Moochool Shah's g a gal Speed of Thought, 11st, Capt Ross.....	0

Betting: 6 to 11 on Speed of Thought; 2 to 1 against Manilla and Soheil; and 4 to 1 against Julia.

Julia led past the Stand, Soheil being next and Manilla last. At the 1¼ mile post Soheil took up the running, but was soon again passed by Julia who went on with a lead of four lengths. At the mile post Speed of Thought was beaten and Manilla joined Soheil whom he left on turning the bend. He then challenged the country-bred and beat her by one length. Soheil was an indifferent third. Time, 2 min. and 59 secs.

LORD COLERIDGE will succeed Sir Edwin Arnold as president of the Birmingham and Midland Institute.

LORD WILLIAM BERESFORD, V. C.

THE gallant officer who has for twelve years occupied the post of Military Secretary to the Viceroy of India will leave these shores in the Oceania, which sets sail from Bombay on April 7. We take the opportunity, while Lord William is still in India, to give a somewhat more extended sketch of his brilliant career than that which appeared in the *Bombay Gazette* a month or two since. Lord William Leslie de la Poer Beresford is the third son of the late John de la Poer, fourth Marquis of Waterford, a clergyman in holy orders, who was formerly incumbent of Mullaghbrack, in the diocese of Armagh. His mother was Christiana, third daughter of the late Colonel Charles Powell Leslie, of Glasslough, County Monaghan (who was M. P. for County Monaghan from 1802 to 1826, and Colonel of the Monaghan Militia). Born on the 20th of July, 1847, Lord William was in due course sent to Eton to be educated. "The boy is father of the man," and it is therefore no suprise to learn that as a lad "Billy" delighted in field sports and hare-brained adventures. Before completing his twentieth year the young Irishman—who, it can well be believed, had at school acquired some knowledge of fighting, hand to hand—entered the 14th Hussars as a Cornet. In a very short time he left the Hussars and joined the 9th Lancers attaining to a lieutenancy in July 1870. Lord William's knowledge of India dates back over a period of nearly two decades as in 1875 he became extra Aide-de-Camp to the then Viceroy, Lord Northbrook. A year later Lord Northbrook handed over the Viceregal seals to Lord Lytton, who continued the young scion of an Irish house as Aide-de-Camp. At the close of the same year—1876—Lord William was gazetted Captain. When the late Afghan war broke out the bellicose Aide-de-Camp volunteered his services and went through the campaign under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir Samuel Browne, his gallantry at the engagement of Ali Musjid being favourably commented on in despatches. On the return of the expedition he received his first decoration—a medal with clasp—destined to be soon followed by the highest award for bravery which the Queen confers.

Furlough for six months was granted to Lord William after the exertions of the Afghan campaign, and he spent this "period of rest" in a thoroughly characteristic fashion. Just as he was about to leave for England, the news of the disaster at Isandula startled the world. This was enough for the young soldier: casting aside all thoughts of pleasurable ease, he at once set out for Zululand to see active service, and won the proud distinction of being the first in Ulundi. The story of his share in the memorable Ulundi engagement has been told by various eye-witnesses, but perhaps the best description is that given by Mr. Archibald Forbes, the special war correspondent of the *Daily News*. In a lecture on the War, Mr. Forbes spoke thus:—

"I know a soldier when I see one, and, for years before, my mind was settled that when once William Beresford got his chance he would grip it tight. On the day of Ali Musjid I had seen him blandly lounge through a storm of cannon-shot and bullets, across the direct line of the Afghan fire, on his way with a message from Sir Samuel Browne to Brigadier Appleyard. In Zululand he had the rare good fortune of being appointed staff officer to Colonel Buller, and he backed his luck for unvarying and punctilious performance of arduous and irksome duties by constant alertness, by an utter contempt for the commonest comforts of life, and by steady never-failing valour that afforded the rare combination of dash and wisdom.

Regardless of his own life, he was ever discreet in the exposure of the lives of others; and when the day before Ulundi, Bill Beresford rode back from the reconnaissance into the bazaar in the White Umfalosi, with the back of his coat from collar to hip smeared with the wet blood of a soldier whom he had carried out behind him from certain death at the imminent risk of his own life, no man who heard that wondrous story fresh from the lips of the admiring spectators of the deed, but foretold the honor our gracious Queen has since with her own hands conferred on the hero of it. Never was Guerdon of Valour fastened by the sovereign on worthier breast. That the decoration was well earned will be allowed when the story is known of the surprise the day before Ulundi. Suddenly from a hollow in the path sprung up a long line of Zulus, 2,000 strong confronting our horsemen on front and flank. Bullers' quick eye had seen the impending danger, and he gave the word "Retire" before the sudden Zulu volley whistled over his little command. Two men went down; one killed on the spot; another scrippled and stunned by the falling of his horse at the sudden turn. Beresford looked back as he rode behind his retreating party, and saw this latter man move up into a sitting posture. The Zulus were perilously close to the poor fellow, but Beresford thought he could just do it. Galloping back to him he dismounted, and ordered him to get on his pony. The stupefied sergeant, a manly soldier still in his extremity bade Bersford go and leave him to his fate. Why should two die when death was inevitable but to one? Prompt in resource, as all the Beresfords are, Lord William took the unjustifiable course of threatening with strong language that he would munch the sergeant's head if he did not allow his life to be saved. This droll argument prevailed. Beresford partly lifted and partly hustled the sergeant into his saddle, and then himself tumbled up somehow on to the pony's neck, and set the good little beast agoing after the other horsemen. He only just did it; another moment's delay and both must have been assegaid. As it was, the swift-footed Zulus closed them up the slope, and the least mistake made by the pony would have been fatal."

The official record of the way in which the Victoria Cross was earned is brief, but comprehensive. It ran thus:—

"Awarded for gallant conduct in having at great personal risk, during the retirement of the reconnoitring party across the White Omoolosi River, on 3rd July, 1879, turned to assist Sergeant Fitzmaurice, 1st Battalion 24th Foot (whose horse had fallen with him), mounted him behind him on his horse and brought him away in safety under the close fire of the Zulus, who were in great force and coming in quickly. Lord William Beresford's position was rendered most dangerous from the fact that Sergeant Fitzmaurice twice nearly pulled him from his horse."

A poetical friend of "Ulundi Bill" improved upon the occasion by putting the following, among other verses, into Lord William's mouth:—

I turned in my saddle. Good God!
'Twas Sergeant Fitzmaurice was down,
Near the Zulus by many a rod
With his struggling horse on the ground.

Was there time? Well, I thought it worth chancing:
A life's worth a life any day;
And the Zulus were swiftly advancing
Athirst for his blood as he lay.

Ah! never a race that I've run
Had so stirred up the fire of strife,
As that which against the black savage I won,
When the stakes were a comrade's life.

'Twas as quick in the doing as telling;
I hauled him across my old bay,
I can still hear the wild fiendish yelling,
Of the Zulus just baulked of their prey.

The hero of Ulundi had only just achieved the coveted honour of having the Victoria Cross pinned on his breast by her Majesty when, in consequence of the Cabul massacre, he was recalled to India to resume his post as Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy, but he arrived in India too late to take any active part in the Afghan war. In July 1881 he was raised to the rank of Major, and a year later became Military Secretary to the Viceroy, Lord Ripon. In 1884 he was re-appointed by the new Viceroy, the Earl of Dufferin, and in 1886 served with the Burmese Expedition, and his gallantry therein gained for him the rank of Brevet Lieut.-Colonel. "Lord Bill," as he is familiarly known in Calcutta and Simla, carried out the duties of Military Secretary to the Viceroy with such consummate tact and skill, that Lord Lansdowne acted wisely in following the example of the diplomatist who preceded him in the Viceroyalty, by continuing him in the post.

It is difficult to name a succession of Viceroys so wholly dissimilar as those under whom Lord William has served, but he has succeeded in pleasing them all and equally—a fact which bears convincing testimony to his tact and judgment. As has been remarked by a leading Calcutta merchant, who has known Lord William since his Eton days, he succeeded in raising the office to the dignity of a science, and winning for himself a reputation "absolutely unique." It is a by no means easy matter for a Military Secretary to satisfy the wishes of those who throng the Viceregal halls, but Lord William always proved so kindly and considerate an official that he retained his great popularity amongst all classes during the whole twelve years.

As a sportsman and the owner of race-horses, some of which have attained a world-wide celebrity, the late Military Secretary will long be remembered on the turf in India. He is quite as keen a sportsman as his distinguished brother Charlie, and in racing scarcely ever suffered defeat. His stable has been for years the mainstay of Calcutta racing. He had always horses to run and to back, bought freely, and was exuberantly cheerful when luck was against him. In social life Lord William has been extremely popular; he has been the guiding hand in every social entertainment in "high places," and his tact and resources in ensuring the success of these functions were simply illimitable.

It is said that no man is a gentleman in the opinion of his valet, but in Lord William's case there is no class amongst whom he has been more highly esteemed than that of his subordinates. This feeling was given expression to a few weeks ago, when the members of the office establishment of the Military Secretary presented their retiring chief with a silver inkstand nearly a thousand rupees in value, and accompanied by a photograph of a group of office assistants. An address was also presented, in the course of which the signatories said:—

"We feel certain that your great abilities, energy, and infinite capacity for work mark you out for a brilliant future, and none will watch that career with greater interest than we who owe so much to you. It is with reference to your relations with us that we would more particularly speak. We have invariably received the utmost courtesy and consideration at your hands, making service under you a positive pleasure. You have interested yourself in our welfare ungrudgingly, and forwarded by every means in your power the interests of each, often at the cost of considerable inconvenience and trouble to yourself. So great has been our faith in your kindness of heart that we have never hesitated to appeal to you in our difficulties, feeling sure of your assistance. Even to our faults your justice has been tempered by mercy, thus endearing yourself to us all. Your memory, be assured, will live in our hearts long after your departure from these shores to a well-earned repose among those nearest and dearest to you in your native land, which may well be proud of such a son."

At the commencement of the present year general satisfaction was felt that Lord William's worth had been testified to by the Queen in his elevation to a Knighthood of the Order of the Indian Empire, of which he was already a Companion. It was felt on all hands that the distinction was thoroughly well deserved, and against this opinion scarcely a dissentient voice was raised, in that seldom unanimous outlet of public opinion, the newspaper press of India. Before Lord William left Calcutta a farewell banquet was given in his honour, and was attended by nearly two hundred official and non-official gentlemen. Mr. Moore, to whom was assigned the toast of the guest of the evening, very aptly described the late Military Secretary as "a typical soldier, a capable official, an undefeated sportsman, and a man of mark amongst us." Lord William, in the course of a characteristic reply, said he quitted India "with far more pain than pleasure—for who would cast himself willingly off from a country in which he had been employed for eighteen years, and those the best of his life, in which he had made most of his best friends." The good wishes of all who know him will follow the late Military Secretary to England, from whence it is quite certain his Indian friends will often hear of him.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

WRITING from London, on Feb. 9, our London correspondent says:—The movements of the unemployed in the Metropolis are becoming somewhat threatening, and it is being urged on the authorities that they should make an example of some of the demagogues whose incendiary language may have disastrous effects on the public peace if not curbed by the strong hand of the law. Last Saturday there was a collision between the police and a procession of the unemployed, led by a Socialist, named Williams, which attempted to force a passage along Fleet Street to Trafalgar Square, although they had been prohibited from taking that route. At the Square a resolution was passed declaring that "if work is denied them, the unemployed are morally justified in helping themselves to the accumulations of wealth created by their own toil." At a later meeting Williams has been threatening the police with the "chemical parcel post," a phrase which is reported to have been used on one occasion by John Burns. There is also further trouble threatened at the London docks, where the dockers are becoming discontented owing to the adoption of overtime during the wool sales season. They also allege other grievances, and are believed to be preparing for another "big strike." No incident of much importance occurred during the meetings of the Independent Labour Party at Manchester. The customary resolutions declaring hostility to all classes and parties but the party of labour were passed. It was, however, noticeable that a resolution declaring that the party had no sympathy with the methods of the Anarchists was defeated by the device of the "previous question."

In connection with the prominence now given to Socialism in the discussions of the day, it may be taken as a sign of the times that yesterday Mr. H. Labouchere, M.P. for Northampton, held a public debate with the Socialist leader, H. M. Hyndman, in the Temperance Hall, Northampton. The debate arose out of challenges thrown out by the Socialists when the hon. member recently addressed his constituents. He then promised to take an evening to discuss the question of Socialism vs. Radicalism with a representative Socialist, and yesterday evening's debate was in fulfilment of the promise. The hall was densely crowded, and much interest was taken in the proceedings. After two and a-half hour's discussion the proceedings terminated by each party declaring that its own champion had got the best of the dialectical tournament. No vote was taken on the subject, but the two parties appeared to be about equal among the audience. Many of Mr. Labouchere's constituents, the once Radical shoemakers, who supported Mr. Charles Bradlaugh, have adopted the Socialist heresy.

At a largely-attended meeting of the Indian section of the Society of Arts, held at the Imperial Institute, yesterday, Mr. E. O. Walker, formerly of the Telegraphic Department, and well-known on your side of India, read an interesting paper on "Telegraphic communication between England and India; its present condition and future development." Mr. Walker argued in favour of the extension and cheapening of the services of the existing companies, which, he pointed out, might be done without necessitating any considerable increase of capital, if the cables were continuously used. The augmentation of traffic would enable the companies to reduce their tariff, and he suggested a reduction of 6d. per word yearly, from 4s. 6d. per word as now, until a rate of 2s.6d. was reached. But for the adoption of a permanently low charge, he deemed the extension of the overland systems essential, and maintained that this could be effected without serious difficulty or cost. He concluded by reading a communication from your Chamber of Commerce in favour of a reduction of rates. In the discussion useful and practical speeches were contributed, amongst others by Mr. Ffinch of the India Office, Colonel Wells, R. E., representative of the Indo-European Company at Teheran, and the chairman, Sir Thomas Sutherland, M.P. The latter said he thought that his hon. friend, Sir John Pender, M.P., who had had so much to do with telegraph cables, would more appropriately have presided. However, he comforted himself by thinking that when some gentlemen from India read a paper advocating the reduction of passenger rates, Sir John would be invited to take the chair. Colonel Wells gave a highly satisfactory account of the attitude of the Shah's subjects towards the telegraph officials in Persia. Even during the commotion arising out of the tobacco regie they were never molested, a proof of their popularity. It was gratifying also to hear that the Shah is interested in telegraphy, telephones, and the like.

ACCORDING to the St. Petersburg *Novoe Vremya*, General Kuropatkin, Governor-General of the Transcaspian territory, is expected shortly at St. Petersburg. He is coming, it is said, in connection with certain administrative questions that await settlement.

CHINCHLI HORSE AND CATTLE SHOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CHINCHLI, FEB. 24.

THE tenth annual Agricultural Horse and Cattle Show of Kolhapur and the Southern Maratha Country was successfully brought to a close to-day with the usual durbar for the presentation of the prizes. The Show is always held at the time of the great native fair, which comes off at the full moon in February. Animals were admitted from Tuesday, the 20th, and the heavy work of judging the different classes of exhibits was carried on by various committees during Thursday and Friday. The officer deputed by Government this year was Mr. Peacocke, who was assisted in judging the horses by Colonel Sheringham, Captain Alexander, and Mr. W. Holland. There was a fair increase in the number of animals exhibited, but their quality did not seem up to that of last year. As usual the breeders from the Valley of the Bheema, in the Poona District, were well represented among the prize-winners. So far, apparently, the laudable efforts of the Kolhapur Durbar to encourage the local rayats to breed horses have been rewarded with but scant success. There seems to be a dearth of suitable mares among the agricultural population. The owners of the young stock brought to the Show ask fabulous prices, so the business should evidently be a paying one.

As in past years, a pretty camp was pitched near the river Krishna for the accommodation of the Maharaja's guests, who were—Colonel Hunter, C.B., C.S.I., and Mrs. Hunter, Colonel Sheringham and Captain Ransom and Mr. Bojer, Captain Alexander, Rev. J. J. Priestly, Messrs. Prendergast Walshe, C.I.E., S. M. Frazer, I.C.S., C. H. Candy, W. Holland, A. Peacocke, A. Steuart, and W. Tilley, R.E.

The prize-distribution durbar was fixed for 11 o'clock, and soon after that hour his Highness the Maharaja and Colonel Hunter, Political Agent, arrived, and took their seats on the dais. The Southern Maratha Country Chiefs were nearly all absent. However, there were present the Chiefs of Ichalkaranji, and Kurundwad senior, also the Chiefs of Kagal, senior and junior, the Chief of Mhysal, and several jagirdars, as well as Khan Bahadoor M. Cooverji, C.I.E., Diwan, and Rao Saheb Gokhale, B.A., LL.B., Acting Chief Judge of Kolhapur.

The proceedings commenced with the reading of the following report by Mr. G. P. Thakar, the hon. secretary of the Show:—

Mr. President, Your Highness, Chiefs, and Sardars of the Southern Maratha Country, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—This is the tenth anniversary of the Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country Horse and Cattle Show, which owes its origin to the unceasing exertions of Aba Saheb Kagalkar, the late popular Regent in Council at Kolhapur, whose name is so fondly remembered by all the Kolhapur people, and of Col. Waller, the then joint

tion of money to the performance of other services. In connection with the further development of this show I cannot but mention one circumstance—I mean the happy event of the installation of his Highness Shahu Chhatraprati Maha Raj which is shortly to take place. The valuable education received from and the instructive travels through the whole of India made in company of so efficient and amiable a guardian as Mr. Fraser have made his Highness quite competent to perform the responsible duties of administering the Kolhapur Government, which he will shortly be called upon to do. His just and kind disposition and his enlightened view, signs of which have already been evinced, have created hopes that his Highness will not only continue to give his cordial support to this and other similar institutions, but anything calculated to promote the good of his subjects will receive due and ready attention at his Highness' hands. Having so far made a few general remarks in respect of horse-breeding, I now proceed to give the statistics for the current year's show. The most remarkable feature of the last year's show was the visit which his Excellency had been kind enough to pay to the show, Colonel Wodehouse was the president of the show committee, but owing to his premature and much lamented death the present Political Agent, Colonel Hunter, has taken his place. It is a matter of great pleasure to all interested in the show that Colonel Hunter takes the same warm interest in the promotion of this institution which his predecessors have taken. I beg to mention below the total number of exhibits shown and the total amount of prize-money awarded during this year's show as compared with that given in the last year :—

Year.	Total No. of Exhibits. Horses.	Cattle.	Total No. of Prizes. Horses.	Cattle.
1893.....	414	197	83	128
1894.....	384	252	89	102
Decrease.....	30	...	...	26
Increase	..	55	6	...

It may thus be seen that though there is a slight decrease in cattle, the number of horses and ponies has increased. Some horses, good many bullocks and cows came to Chinchli on the morning of the 23rd, but as the show rules allowed no admission to the show-yard after the noon of the 22nd, some very good animals had to be rejected. This partly explains the decrease in the number of cattle. I give below a comparative statement showing the number of horses exhibited according to their height :—

	1893.	1894.
14 hands and above	102	124
13-2 to 14 hands	39	56
13 to 13-2	24	38
12 to 13 hands	32	32

This table will show that there is an increase in the number of animals in all the three higher classes, which may be taken as an indication of some improvement in the exhibits brought to the show. The fact, however, that a very small number of prizes is obtained by the Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country breed show that either this part does not possess the same favourable circumstances which other districts have, or that Kolhapur people have not yet fully understood the advantages of horse-breeding. The usual contributions have been paid up by the Kolhapur Durbar and the Southern Maratha Country Chiefs and others as below :—Kolhapur Durbar, Rs. 2,000 ; Ramdurg State, Rs. 700 ; Miraj (senior) State, Rs. 500 ; Mudhol State, Rs. 500 ; Jamkhindi State, Rs. 400 ; Belgaum C. B., Rs. 250 ; Kagal (senior), Rs. 200 ; Kurundvad State, Rs. 200 ; Jat State, Rs. 100 ; Humat Bahadur, Rs. 50 ; Mhaisalkar, Rs. 50 ; Sarlaskhar Bahadur, Rs. 50 ; Bapusaheb Gaikwad, Rs. 25 ; Chief of Bavada, Rs. 25 ; Chief of Bhore, Rs. 25 ; Pandit Maharaj, Rs. 25 ; Rajo Padhye, Rs. 25 ; Kagal (junior), Rs. 25 ; Rao Saheb Dutvadkar, Rs. 25 ; Varmur Desai, Rs. 25 ; Baba Saheb Patankar, Rs. 25 ; Kapsi Jahagirs, Rs. 20 ; Baba Maharaj, Rs. 20 ; Sorgai Jahagir, Rs. 15 ; Herwad Inamdar, Rs. 15 ; Bhoperao, Rs. 10 ; and Shirgao Inamdar, Rs. 10. The remaining contributions will be paid in due time. Colonel Waller's and the Regent's Prizes have this year been won by Deo Gonda Bulgonda, patel of Lat, Kolhapur District, and Anandrao Gulabchand of Rahoo, Poona District, respectively, and his Highness the Maharaja's Prize for the best bull in the show by one Advyappa Mallapa of Sundal, in Gokak Taluka. There is a marked improvement in the exhibits in the fifth section—Agricultural implements. Last year there was only one pattern of a water-lift brought to the show while this year there are seven exhibits, which have received prizes. I here beg to quote the remarks made by Mr. T. G. Peacocke, A. V. D., and which he was kind enough to hand over to me in connection with horse-breeding ; "Considering the very liberal prizes given the class of animals exhibited was indifferent. Only two stallions were shown, one of which was in the opinion of the judges unsuitable for breeding purposes. The brood-mares were very good, but evidently the majority were unsuitably mated, as their foals were not nearly as good as should be expected. A good number of the young stock showed a certain amount of quality, but they lacked substance. The majority of the prize-winners were by State stallions. These are undoubtedly the horses most suitable for the country, and from which most satisfactory results can be obtained. Many of the young stock moved in a very stilty manner. This I attribute to their not having been allowed sufficient liberty. To improve the breed of horses I beg to make the following suggestions :—(1) Locate a number of good Arab sires in the several districts of the State ; (2) castrate all colts, especially those got by country-bred sires ; (3) impress on breeders the necessity of never shackling young animals, unless a young animal has perfect freedom he cannot possibly develop. To succeed in breeding careful selection is necessary ; good points and bad points are transmitted ; as the parents show will be the off-spring. It is customary with many people to breed from mares useless for work. This is a mistaken policy. Like begets like ; if the mare has little to recommend her the foal will have likewise. At present all the better-class horses used in the State are imported. I am of opinion that by the expenditure of a little money and supervision by a competent person a useful class of animals could be bred. And the State would be in a position to supply a great number of horses requisite for its own requirements and not be nearly entirely dependent, as at present on imported ones. In connection with this show I have to make two suggestions. In the first place I think it is most desirable to acquire the land on which the show is held by the payment of an adequate sum as compensation to the Inamdar of Chinchli who owns it. A large amount is annually spent in compensating the cultivators whose crops standing on the ground are required to be removed to prepare the land for the show. When the land is thus acquired, steps may be taken to plant rows of trees so that they may afford shelter to the animals that are brought to the show. The other thing I have to suggest is that the Local Boards of the surrounding districts, such as Satara and Sholapur, who directly or indirectly receive the benefit of this show, may be requested to contribute some amount to this show as Belgaum has been doing. Before concluding I beg to express my hearty thanks on behalf of the show committee to the president, his Highness, the Chiefs of the Southern Maratha Country, and the ladies and gentlemen who have honoured this show with their presence. The committee lies under great obligations to those who have given money contributions for this show and to the Inamdar of Chinchli who has, as usual, given much assistance. My thanks are also due to all the committees appointed for judging the several exhibits, especially that for judging horses, the members of which have worked so hard and taken great pains in carefully selecting the animals for the several prizes. I also beg to recommend to the notice of the president the good services done by the officers entrusted with the police, sanitary, and other arrangements connected with the show. And lastly requesting the president and his Highness to declare the Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country Horse and Cattle Show open to the public and to distribute the prizes assigned by the several committees to the successful competitors. I beg leave to sit down." (Applause.)

Col. Hunter then made the following remarks, which were afterwards rendered in Marathi by the Native Agent, Mr. V. G. Manjariker :—

Col. Hunter said : "Your Highness, Chiefs, and Sardars and ladies and gentlemen here present,—I think we may congratulate ourselves on the increase in the number of horses exhibited. If the Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country breeders have obtained few prizes, that is perhaps because the class of horses or owners was not sufficiently limited, and in future that should be seen to. At the same time the want of personal interest shown by the Chiefs of the Sou hern Maratha Country which is evidenced by their absence, may be another cause of the failure of the Southern Maratha Country owners, that must be improved at any rate, and will be, I am sure, next year. There are other inconveniences caused by non-appearance to which I need not refer. I am sure we are much obliged to the committees who have done the judging, and hope all know how grateful we are for the trouble taken. I will now hereby declare this show to be open and with his Highness' permission proceed to the prize-distribution."

The fortunate owners of winning animals were then called in and presented with their certificates and purses. The function concluded with a parade of the prize animals.

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MARRIAGE IN THE PARSEE BARONETS' FAMILIES.

FESTIVITIES on a grand scale have been going on during the present week at Petit Hall, the residence of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., in connection with the marriage of Mr. Jeejeebhoy Framjee Petit, son of Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, with the eldest daughter of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I. The event is considered to be one of great importance in the Parsee community ; for the marriage is that of a prospective Baronet in the Petit family with the daughter of the other Parsee Baronet, thus effecting a social union between the families of the two Parsee Baronets. Mr. Jeejeebhoy is a promising young man, having received a liberal education under a European teacher, brought out from England for the purpose, and has already developed such an aptitude for the conduct of mercantile business, by which his ancestors amassed immense fortunes, that he has been entrusted with the management of the mill companies which were some time ago conducted by his maternal grandfather, the late Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, whose fortune he has inherited in addition to the bulk of the fortune of the Petit family to which he is entitled as a future Baronet. The marriage of a young man, whose lot is cast under a combination of such auspicious circumstances, is naturally looked to with great interest, and Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit has come forward to celebrate it on a scale of unusual magnificence. Petit Hall has been made to look at its best ; and feasts and rejoicings have been the order of the day during this week. Dinner parties have been given every evening ; and a grand party, to which the *elite* of the Parsee community were invited, was given yesterday. Petit Hall was superbly illuminated for the occasion with thousands of multi-coloured lights, massive crystal chandeliers, &c., the approaches to and the surroundings of the bungalow being similarly treated. At the close of the banquet Sir Dinshah Manockjee made presents of rich shawls to Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and his brother, Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, who were among the guests of the evening. In connection with the wedding of his daughter, Sir Jamsetjee invites an evening party at Mazagon Castle, at 9 o'clock to-morrow. The marriage ceremonies will be performed on Saturday, on which day a feast will be given at Petit Hall to over a thousand Parsees. Owing to the considerable distance between Petit Hall and Mazagon Castle, Sir Jamsetjee's family will (if practicable) accommodate themselves for the day at the old family garden-house at Mahaluxmee, to which the bridegroom's party will go from Petit Hall in a procession of carriages on Saturday evening for the performance of the marriage ceremony, returning to Petit Hall in time for the wedding dinner to be given there. An evening party will probably be given in connection with the marriage at Petit Hall at a later date to leading citizens of other nationalities.

THE INCIDENCE OF INCOME-TAX.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"Spectator," in your columns to-day, draws attention to some injurious anomalies in regard to the incidence of the income-tax, and I think this a good opportunity to add something to that writer's pertinent remarks. There is a class of persons on whom this tax falls very heavily—and that is the pensioned subordinates of the different branches of the service. A tradesman may derive but a small income from his business, but he is always expecting, and is likely to get more. In the graded departments, a man's salary goes on increasing, so that he feels the burden of the tax less and less ; but pensions are fixed, and in these hard times a man with a family who lives on his pension lives from hand to mouth. It seems cruel, therefore, to allow the income-tax to belevied from these poor men. Surely the benefit to Government must be very small, but the injury inflictedis great.

VOX DE PROFUNDIS.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "Spectator" very forcibly shows up the unfair manner in which the income-tax is imposed by Government on that section of the general public, viz., poor clerks, &c., drawing salaries of Rs. 500 and upwards *per annum*, who are less able to bear the burden of the tax, living, as most of them do, from hand to mouth, and the invidious preference shown to another class of public servants, manifestly better able to bear the burden of taxation, *i. e.*, military officers who are allowed exemption on their salaries up to Rs. 500 *per mensem* or Rs. 6,000 *per annum*!, seems to be a cruel mockery at the sufferings of the poorer class. But the ten der mercies of the Government does not stop here ; it even extends to the poor widows and pensioners, from whom also the tax is exacted with unsparing severity by our truly paternal Government.

Bombay, Feb. 27. PENSIONER.

THE TOBACCO RULES.

THE following correspondence has passed between Mr. Bland, solicitor, on behalf of clients and the Collector of Customs relative to the rules and regulations affecting the sale of country tobacco:—

28, Medows Street, Bombay, 9th August, 1893.

The Collector of Land Revenue, Customs, Opium, and Abkari.

SIR,—On behalf of several holders of licenses I have to request you to furnish me with a complete set of the departmental rules, regulations, and notifications that have been published from time to timelin the *Government Gazette* relating to the Tobacco Department. The rules are required to enable my clients to carry on their business in such a way that no friction may hereafter arise between them and the heads of the Tobacco Deparment and to prevent all future misunderstanding. My clients regret that friction has repeatedly arisen since the Tobacco Department came under the control of Mr. Jehangirjee Dossabhoy Framjee, and serious disputes are constantly occurring owing to the want of the information which is now applied for. The proper charges, whatever they may be, will be paid as soon as the same are known.—I have, &c., T. A. BLAND.

Bombay Custom House, 12th August, 1893.

From J. M. Campbell, Esq., C.S., C.I.E., Collector of Land Revenue, Customs, and Opium, Bombay.

To T. A. Bland, Esq., Solicitor.

SIR,—With reference to your letter, dated the 9th instant, I have the honour to inform you that I cannot accede to your request in the absence of information as to the persons on whose behalf you are acting.—I have, &c., A. M. S. JACKSON,

For Collector of Land Revenue, Customs, &c.

Bombay, 22nd August, 1893.

To the Collector of Customs, Land Revenue and Opium, Bombay.

Sir,—As desired in your letter to me, dated the 12th instant, I have the honour to state that the rules and regulations asked for in my previous letter are solicited on behalf of my clients, Gopal Hirjee, Motiram Tooljaram, Govind Dasrath, Pitamber Bhagwan, Laljee Ramjee, Khimjee Ludha, Ramdas Khusal, Ahmed Saleh Mahomed, Harilal Tribhovan, Vithoo Balset, Ludha Dewjee, Keshow Gunset, Babajee Gunset, Namajee Keshow, and others.—I have, &c.,

T. A. BLAND.

28, Meadows Street, Bombay, Bombay Custom House, 9th Sept., 1893.

From J. M. Campbell, Esq., C.S., C.I.E., Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay,

To T. A. Bland, Esq., Solicitor and Notary Public.

Sir,—With reference to your letter, dated the 22nd ultimo, I have the honour to inform you that if your clients carry on their business in accordance with the provisions of the Tobacco Act and the conditions of their licenses they need not anticipate getting into any trouble with the Department.

If your clients require any information about any specific matter connected with the conduct of management of their licenses the same will be furnished to them on application if it is considered that they are entitled to ask for the information.—I have, &c.,

A. M. S. JACKSON,

For Collector of Land Revenue, Customs, &c.

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BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 20th February :—

Submitted supplementary estimate No. 1 for 1893-94, prepared in accordance with the provisions of section 55 of Bombay Act VI of 1879, providing for the following works sanctioned by the Trustees :—Under New Works.—Improvements at Mazagon and Tank Bunder Estates. Excess owing to the omission of Engineering supervision Rs. 7,284, Building and Paving Shed between L and M sheds, Prince's Dock Rs. 2,305, Deepening the new Customs Basin Rs. 21,050, Sewering the Northern half of Apollo Reclamation Rs. 13,262, Barbed wire fence at Frere Estate Rs. 1,077—Rs. 44,978 to be met from the unappropriated balance of the fixed annual revenue surplus. Roads and filling at Tank Bunder and Frere Reclamation Estates Rs. 1,16,940, Improvements in facilities for Coal Trade Rs. 66,324—Rs. 1,83,264 to be met from the 10 lakh loan sanctioned by Government. Under General Account—Exchange Compensation Allowance Rs. 18,000 to be met from revenue and savings in expenditure. Rate proceedings of the Finance Committee recommending that the estimate be approved, it being merely an epitome of the several sanctions accorded by the Trustees during the year not covered by specific budget provision.

Resolution.—The supplementary estimate should be forwarded for the sanction of Government.

Submitted letter from the Acting Commissioner of Police, dated 27th January 1894, forwarding the Crime Report of the Prince's, Victoria, and Merewether Docks for the year 1893.

The papers having been circulated were not read. Read Trustees' minutes thereon.

Resolution.—The Trustees have again the pleasure of expressing their satisfaction with the Police arrangements at the Docks under Mr. Superintendent Ingram.

Read again para. 1 of Trustees' Resolution No. 24, dated 16th January 1894. Read memo by the Secretary, dated 25th January 1894.

DIRECT SHIPPING DEPOT.

Read minute by the Chairman dated, 10th February 1894, reviewing in detail the project for adapting the firewood compound to the purposes of a direct shipment depot with siding accommodation in connection with the dock berths, and submitting the following draft letter to the Agent, G. I. P. Railway Company, regarding the scheme :—For some time past the Trustees have had under their consideration a scheme for the development of the system of direct shipments of, in particular, grain and seeds from the docks. The present system, works satisfactorily, but it is found not to suit the requirements of firms trading with several ports who require a depot in Bombay and cannot, as a rule, arrange to rail produce direct into the docks. For their convenience it is proposed that the Trustees should erect extensive sheds or godowns on the area comprised in what is known as the firewood siding compound and on the adjacent area north of the docks and east of the Frere Road. Sidings are already laid in the firewood compound and would be re-adjusted to serve the proposed sheds, and it is proposed, in the first instance, to limit the scheme to this priticular area, with, herefter, a possible extension to embrace the area immediately south thereof. Terms with one of the principal firms interested have been so far arranged as to enable the Trustees to see their way to the adoption of the scheme, provided they can secure the co-operation of the G. I. P. Railway Company in carrying it out. The principal object is to lessen, as far as possible, the charges in handling grain and seeds in Bombay. This it will do materially, the saving being estimated at as much as 9¼ annas per ton. As such a reduction will aid the G. I. P. in their competition with other lines carrying produce from Northern and Central India to the Eastern ports, and as moreover the Railway Company will be relieved of charges for unloading wagons and will continue to receive the whole of the terminal charges where such are leviable, I am to express a hope that the matter will receive your most favourable consideration. It will moreover relieve the pressure on space in the Railway Goods Yard and in all probability save the cost of extending those premises. The work required of the Railway would be to deliver wagons at the sheds in the firewood compound and remove empties and thereafter supply wagons at the sheds on requistion and transport them, when re3lled, to the dock berths as at present and remove empties. The unloading and reloading at the sheds and the unloading at the docks would be done under arrangements to be made by the Trustees, and the Railway Company would be put to no expense other than shunting. The empties both at the sheds and in the docks would be marshalled by the Trusees' establishment. It would be necessary however, to prevent interference with the cart traffic on the Frere Road, to arrange for working the trains into and out of the docks in the early morning or possibly at night. The Trustees' Officers would time their requisitions for wagons and engines accordingly, and you may rely on their co-operating to consult the convenience of the Railway Goods Department in every possible way. I shall be glad if you will give the matter your early attention and let me know if you are willing, on the part of the Railway Company, to fall in with the proposals, and, if so, on what terms." Read proceedings of the Docks Committee.

Resolution.—The draft letter is approved.

The following papers were laid on the table :—

Letters from the Acting Engineer and the Docks Superintendent, dated 14th February 1894 respectively, reporting that a slight fire which had broken out on the 13th instant in the forepeak of the s. s. "Australia" lying at No. 2 berth, Victoria Dock, was extinguished by the men of the Fire Brigade and Hydraulic Establishment by means of a hose attached to the pressure pipes.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 16th Feb. 1894.	Total from 1st Apl. 1893 to 16th Feb. 1894.	For week ending 16th Feb. 1893.	Total from 1st Apl. 1892 to 16th Feb. 1893.
Vessels piloted into harbour ...	20	813	23	914
,, piloted out of harbour	14	843	23	905
,, transported.	17	688	19	682
,, attended to.	3	51	1	62
,, warped	3	83	2	18

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING THE PORT TRUST DOCKS.

Vessels entered—				
Prince's Dock ...	10	358	8	366
Victoria Dock ...	7	328	10	295
Total ...	17	686	18	661
Vessels left—				
Prince's Dock ...	7	362	9	372
Victoria Dock ...	6	328	8	289
Total ...	13	690	17	661
Vessels remaining in—				
Prince's Dock ...	10	...	12	...
Victoria Dock ...	9	...	14	...
Total ...	19	...	26	...

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING THE DOCK HARBOUR WALLS.

Prince's Dock Harbour Wall	5	180	6	185
Victoria Dock Harbour Wall	4	136	4	130
Total ...	9	316	10	315

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING THE MERREWETHER DRY DOCK.

	During week.		Total.			
	No.	Period of occupation Days.	Tonnage.	From 1st April 1893 to 17th Feb. 1894. No.	Tonnage.	From 1st April 1892 to 17th Feb. 1892. No.	Tonnage.
For week ending 17th Feb. 1894.							
Vessels under 935 tons subject to minimum charge	..	...	...	42	13,912	47	20,513
Vessel charged on tonnage—							
S. S. Sutlej.....	1	3	4,164	49	82,876	54	136,880
Total.....	1	3	4,164	82	96,788	101	157,393

H. M. S. BOADICEA.

H. M. S. BOADICEA, the flagship of Admiral Kennedy, Captain G. A. Giffard, 4,140 tons, 5,130 horse-power, entered the Merewether Dry Dock yesterday afternoon, and she will probably remain in the dock for about a week or so, undergoing general overhaul and repairs, such as lining up stern tube and renewing copper, &c. Every facility was given for this vessel entering and being accommodated in the dock by the Dock Superintendent. This vessel is the largest of H. M. S. Navy that has entered the Merewether Dock, and at a draft of 23 feet was docked without the slightest hitch.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

LAST night an entirely new and most attractive programme was billed, and the house was, therefore more crowded than usual. The promise held out by the management that the performance would be the best that has hitherto been offered was fulfilled to the delight of the spectators. The programme consisted of many interesting items, which were performed in a most praiseworthy manner, and won well-merited applause from the audience. The programme which would not fail to draw large houses will be repeated to-day, both at a children's matinee and an evening performance.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

THE eighth annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this Bank was held at Madras on the 12th instant. In the course of his address to the shareholders the chairman said : "I am glad, however, to meet you at the close of a very trying year for bankers generally, and to be able to shew further progress in our position. It is only telling you what you all know and see in every daily newspaper you take up, that the silver question is ruining trade in India. With an average bank rate of about 4½ per cent. per annum it has not been easy to find desirable and remunerative investments for our funds, but we have so far succeeded as to be able to continue the same liberal rate of interest to depositors and to declare the same divided as last year, of 10 per cent. per annum, amongst ourselves. It would be detrimental to our position in the market to recommend a larger distribution, for we must ever bear in mind that it is a duty we owe to the public to continue to build up our reserves, in order to maintain an adequate margin against the sums entrusted to us in deposit accounts., as well as for possible bad debts. The last year has seen a terrible collapse in banking circles, not only in Australia and England, but also in this country ; and it would be indeed rash to say that we cannot gain experience from such catastrophes. Personally I feel that it proves the wisdom which has guided your board in past years, in building up its reserves, and makes a continuance of that solid policy only the more necessary and urgent upon us. There is no doubt that the depositing public has been scared by the failures I refer to, and I therefore, feel, you may be congratulated in seeing your working capital increased from Rs. 93,61,614 on the 31st December, 1892, to Rs. 1,02,11.985 on the 31st December, 1893. The profit on the year has been good, enabling us to increase our reserves from Rs. 5,96,500 to Rs. 6,26,500, and to carry forward a sum of Rs. 31,400 without abating either dividend to ourselves or interest to our constituents. The excess expenditure for the first half of the past year over the second period, is partly accounted for by the fact, that it includes expenses connected with the opening of our branch in Bombay in 1892, as mentioned at our last meeting, apart from the fact that the general working expenses were heavier for that period. It was hoped that the opening of the busy season would see an improvement in sterling exchange, but owing to the incomprehensible action of the Secretary of State in London, the measure adopted by the Indian Government has been thwarted, and experts now assure us, that if a tax on silver imports is not at once adopted, we may see our rupee worth no more than a shilling or even less ; its intrinsic value at present being only about 11 pence halfpenny. It is not my intention to attempt an essay upon this much-disputed subject, but the fact that the imports of silver for 1893, exceeded those for the whole of the two previous years, 1891 and 1892, combined, is sufficiently eloquent in itself to shew, that unless a solution of the currency is soon applied, the boast of this empire which has been able to shew such a splendid margin of exports over imports will have become a matter of history. Then must follow terrible failure in commerce and additional taxation and disaster in the country. (Hear, hear.)

"I am asked to say, that the alteration in our terms for 12 months' deposits is the outcome of many requests we have received for some time past, in regard to the payment of interest thereon. No healthy institution can afford more liberal interest than we offer, but we are glad to meet those, whose income depends upon the interest on their savings, by paying them the same rate of interest monthly or quarterly, upon extending the period of the deposit term, from 12 months to 3 years and 2 years. Agreeably with the practice we introduced soon after opening this bank, we are now again affording depositors for short periods enhanced terms owing to the Presidency Banks having raised their rates of interest, and in the present tight state of the money markets our ability to do so seems likely to continue throughout the busy season. With the contemplated reduction of State Loan and Savings Bank Interest to 3½ per cent. per annum, it is probable bankers may receive a larger share of public money in the future, and this with advantage to the commerce and trade of the country, for at present too much available capital in India is absorbed by the various Government Loans, and this is now practically locked up, by the State reducing its balances at the Presidency Banks to a minimum, necessitating as I have already said, those institutions having to refuse advances, in the busy seasons, even upon the security of Government paper."

We can quite endorse the remarks of the chairman that the past year has been a very trying one, for bankers generally, and it must, therefore, be a source of satisfaction to the shareholders of the Commercial Bank that the management are able to report such good profits for the year, enabling them to maintain a dividend of 10 per cent. per annum, to increase the reserve funds to over six lakhs of rupees and to show a working capital of Rs. 1,02,00,000.

We understand that the Bombay branch is quite answering the expectation formed of it, and that it will, when more fully developed, contribute largely to the profits of the bank.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending February 20, as compared with the statement of February 13, 1894 :—

LIABILITIES.	Feb. 13. Rs. A. P.	Feb. 20. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid up.....	2,00,01,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	56,00,000 0 0	56,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,79,84,025 2 11	1,62,36,935 6 6
Other Deposits, &c.	4,36,69,126 13 11	4,38 25,600 3 10
Bank Post Bills, &c.	5,51,403 14 10	4,01,387 3 1
Sundries	22,83,560 12 3	23,05 827 0 3
Rs.	9,00,88,116 11 11	8 83,92,119 13 8
ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities ..	52,63,819 0 0	43,48,701 0 0
Other authorised Investments.	49,91,971 0 0	50,19,721 0 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities....	1,52,61,637 0 1	1,57,67,197 2 5
Credits on do.	1,18,99,491 5 11	1,20.52.345 10 11
Bills Discounted, &c.	2,50,81,891 14 3	2 38.52,312 13 11
Balances with other Banks	6,95,972 1 5	7,27,135 3 10
Bullion	1,041 15 4	1,056 10 4
Dead Stock	12,90,579 5 11	12,88,517 0 0
Stamps	8,508 12 6	9,246 2 9
Sundries	17,30,901 9 4	19 29 999 13 4
Cash, &c., at Head Office..	68,95,362 11 3	65,58,417 5 1
Do. at Branches ..	1,68,98,936 15 11	1,68.37,469 8 1
Rs.	9,00,88,116 11 11	8,83,92,119 13 8

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of liabilities and assets up to February 20, 1894 :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.
Treasury Balance at Head Office.....	55,666 Dec.
Do. at Branches.....	16,68,853 do.
Other Deposits.....	1,56,273 Inc.
Post Bills	1,50,017 Dec.
ASSETS.	
Bank's Investments	8,92,368 Dec.
Loans	5,02,560 Inc.
Accounts of Credit	1,52,832 do.
Mercantile Bills	12,29,579 Dec.
Cash at Head Office	3,36,946 do.
Do. at Branches	61,468 do.

A MEMORABLE incident of the American War of Secession is recalled by the news received this morning that the United States war-vessel, the Kearsage, has been totally wrecked on the Roncadore Reef, in the Caribbean Sea. The Kearsage was the celebrated war-ship which sank the confederate steamer Alabama, in the celebrated sea-fight, off Cherbourg, which took place on Sunday morning, 19th June, 1864. It may be remembered that a British yacht, the Deerhound, saved part of the crew of the Alabama on that occasion. The Kearsage was built in 1861, and was the oldest vessel of the American navy in commission. She was proceeding to the protection of American interests in the hostilities between Honduras and Nicaragua when wrecked on the 2nd inst. Her officers and crew were saved. It is a curious circumstance that the two most famous vessels of the American Navy, which took part in sea-fights during the civil war, have since been wrecked. The Monitor, which fought the Confederate Ram Merrimac, went down in a hurricane, and now the victor in the fight with the Alabama has followed her.

AN important test case turning on the question of the night employment of lads in factories has been determined in the Sheffield Police Court. Mr. Asquith had requested Inspectors to direct attention to the fact that the cases to which the general prohibition of male young persons working at night does not apply are limited to processes which by their nature have to be regularly carried on throughout the night such as forge and rolling mills, and the mill on which the question arose was admitted to be one of this class. On the other hand it appeared that the lads were employed only in the turning department, which, though part of the establishment, presented none of the essential features which were necessary to establish an exception to the general rule. On this ground the magistrate inflicted a fine of twenty shillings.

A. P. AND O. DIVORCE CASE.

THE suit of "Fletcher v. Fletcher, Mulick, and Coney" was commenced in the Divorce court on Wednesday (Feb. 7). In this Mr. Charles John Fletcher, stated to be engaged on the Stock exchange, sought a divorce by reason of the cruelty and also of the adultery of his wife. The misconduct was alleged with Moosaa Mulick, a man of colour, described as servant to the captain of the Britannia belonging to the Peninsular and Oriental company, and with the second-named correspondent. Answers were filed denying the charge, and the respondent made a cross allegation of cruelty against her husband, which he denied.

Mr. Willis, Q.C., and Mr. H. B. Deane appeared for the petitioner ; Mr. Wildey Wright and Mr. Johnson Watson for the respondent ; and Mr. Adam Walker for Mulick. Coney was not represented.

The petitioner deposed that he first made his wife's acquaintance at St. James's restaurant. The same night he accompanied her home to Ginter's-grove, Fulham, after which he visited her from time to time. He married her on Aug. 29, 1891, and they afterwards lived together in Miamosa-street.

Mr. Willis : Was your wife addicted to drink?—Witness : Yes ; she was a good deal more drunk than sober. (Laughter.) She continued to drink to excess during the whole time I lived with her.

When she had taken drink what was her conduct?—She was most violent, and threw anything at me. She, in fact, behaved more like a mad woman. I could not control her in any way.

What has she done to you?—Torn my clothes, beaten me, thrown tumblers at me, jugs, poker, shovel, and tongs. (Laughter.)

Examination continued : He had found it necessary to hold her down, and on one occasion he had to use considerable violence. Once she returned from an inspection of the Britannia at the docks, and showed him some feathers and silver bangles which she said the "captain" had given her. He told her he did not consider her conduct right. She got very abusive.

Mr. Willis: What sort of language did she use?—Witness: I will not mention it, but it was not "Parliamentary" language.

Mr. Willis: That will do. I will not go into that.

Answering further questions, the witness said that on one occasion his wife wanted to have the latch-key, but he declined, stating that wives should not have latch-keys. On one occasion she came to the house where he was living and threatened to shoot him. He said he was not frightened at her threats. She presented a pistol at him. He thought it was loaded, and ran away. (Laughter.) She fired the pistol off. He gave her into custody. Three bullets were found in the pistol ; two had been fired off.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wildey Wright : He charged his wife with attempting to commit murder, unlawfully wounding, and for a common assault. She was committed for trial. He believed she wanted to murder him. She never told him that if there was to be no reconciliation between them she would commit suicide.

Was the suggestion made at the trial that she fired two shots in the air only to frighten you ?—I think it was. I will not swear.

Was she acquitted ?—Yes.

On Thursday Mr. Fletcher, in further cross-examination, said he had never seen Moosaa Mulick or Mr. Coney in his life. He did not know that Mr. Coney lived in Florida. He did not know that Mrs. Fletcher had been on terms of intimacy with Mr. Coney before marriage. He did not know that Mr. Coney was engaged to be married to the respondent before he (petitioner) married her. In Feb., 1892 he was living at Mrs. Sawyer's house in Mimosa-street. He knew that during that time the respondent was brought home intoxicated. She called him a dirty little dog, and threw a flower pot at him. He did not act cruelly towards her on that occasion. He knew a doctor was sent for, but he did not inflict any injury on the respondent when he held her down on that occasion. He never gave respondent a black eye when she was in bed.

Mrs. Sawyer said Mrs. Fletcher while she resided in her house was certainly a person of intemperate habits. On one occasion she and Mrs. Feltcher went over the Britannia, and Mulick gave Mrs. Fletcher a silver bangle. Mulick visited at her (witness's) house twice. On the occasion of Mulick's last visit Mrs. Fletcher asked her (witness) to bolt the front door after he arrived, and she did so. Mulick, on his arrival, went upstairs to Mrs. Fletcher's appartments, and stayed over an hour. Mrs. Fletcher let Mulick out of the house when he left.

The hearing was adjourned.

HINDU IDEAS IN VIRGIL.

A CORRETPONDENT of the *St. James's Gazette* writes:—It would appear to be presumptuous to write any remarks upon a work which has been the subject of so many translations, notes, and commentaries by learned writers as Virgil ; nevertheless attention may be called to a doctrine which has only been studied comparatively recently in Europe, and which would appear to have affected the mind of Virgil in the composition of the Sixth Book of the Æneid. The similarity of ideas in that book and in Indian teaching, whether Hindoo or Buddhist, may easily have escaped the notice of those who have written on Indian doctrines, because it often happens that books read as too early and age are, in a manner, wasted upon those who are made to read them and who fail to take in their full meaning or to remember what they have read.

In his reference to the transmigration of souls, Virgil reproduces Indian ideas upon the subject on more points than those which Conington and Nettleship suppose to have been borrowed from Plato, or than the simple notion of metempsychosis introduced by Pythagoras. In Virgil we find traces of the Buddhist repugnance to human existence, and the desire to escape from it and its recurrence through new births. Æneas says :—

> O father ! and can thought conceive
> That happy souls this realm would leave
> And seek the upper sky,
> With sluggish clay to reunite ?
> This direful longing for the light,
> Whence comes it, say, and why ?

Anchises answers him, after describing how the souls are purged from the taint of sin :—

> Till, many a length of ages past,
> The inherent taint is clean-sed at last.
> And nought remains but ether bright
> The quintessence of heavenly light.
> All these when centuries ten times told
> The wheel of destiny have rolled,
> The vo es divine from far and wide
> Calls up to Lethe's riverside,
> That earthward they may pass once more
> Remembering not the things before,

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

How long will it be before we possess as efficient torpedo-boats as those recently built by Herr Schichau, of Elbing, for Marshal Peixoto's Government? Asks "The Pall Mall Gazette." These little craft, five in number, after successfully crossing from Tonning to Dartmouth in very stormy weather, eventually caossed the Atlantic without mishap, and are now at Fernambuco. It is worthy of note that on their arrival they had sufficient coal on board to have been able to render effective service if a hostile force had been encountered. These boats are able to attain a maximum speed of about 27 knots in smooth water, and as they obviously possess in addition good seagoing qualities, would prove very formidable in the hands of a daring and enterprising enemy. Russia has five of these little craft, two of which are destined for service in the Siberian flotilla. Italy has five also, nearly six years afloat, while our best boats are numbers 91 to 97, which are only 140 feet in length (12 feet shorter than the Elbing boats) with a maximum smooth water speed of about twenty-three knots. We must not be understood as calling for any large addition to the number of torpedo-boats, but we think that the boats we have should be as good as any afloat, and should certainly be able to cross the Channel in heavy weather. We would very much like to see what the Havock, our latest type of torpedo-boat destroyer, would be able to do with the boats of Herr Schichau.

Discussing an article in the "New Review," the "Broad Arrow" says:—"We do catch our officers too young. Unattractive routine, irksome restrictions, a discipline apt sometimes to develop into tyranny in small matters, a tendency to discourage any originality or inventive faculty, the raising into a fetish of 'the custom of the service,' no encouragement to study, all tend to the same result. At the age when a man is, mentally and physically, in his prime, his love for the service is dead, the glamour is worn off, and his one thought is how best to put in his time till he can get his pension and rest comfortably when he should be doing the best work of his life. We cordially agree with 'Nauticus' that the material which the system has to work upon is the finest in the world, but we are also compelled to agree with him in the belief that the machine does not turn out the manufactured product we have a right to expect from the excellence of the raw material upon which it operates."

Reuter's Paris correspondent says:—"According to the "Figaro," a retired officer of the French navy has invented a new rifle, which is said to be much superior to any weapon of its kind yet known. The rifle can fire either slowly or very rapidly two kinds of explosive bullets, which are so light that 100 weigh only 1.200 grammes. The effects are reported to be terrible, the projectiles having immense penetrating power." According to Daiziel's correspondent, the chief peculiarity of the new rifle is that it can discharge two different sizes of bullets, the lighter being used for long distances and the other at ranges up to 800 yards. Each magazine consists of 100 shots, which can be discharged with the utmost rapidity without causing the barrel to become unduly heated. Both rifle and ammunition are very light, 100 cartridges weighing only 2 lbs. 9 oz., whereas 100 of those used in the Lebel or German military rifle weigh 6 lbs. 3 oz.

The "Figaro" states that Admiral Gervais resigned his position of Chief of the Staff of the navy during the meeting of the Naval Commission last week, and although pressure was brought to bear upon him, it was not until Monday that he reconsidered his decision. The journal adds, however, that the Admiral will leave his post as soon as Admiral Humann, who has been selected as his successor, returns to France, and that he will be appointed in October next to the command of the Rrserve Squadron in the Mediterranean. The "Petit Republique" learns from a correspondent at L'Orient that the Maritime Prefect there has been ordered to distribute 27,000 kilogrammes of damaged biscuit among the marine artillery and infantry.

The remark of Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth in the House of Commons that officers of the Marines on shore should be able to ride, and that therefore a beginning had been made for their instruction, would lead to an inference that this is something new under the present achievements, whereas riding certificates, either from Canterbury or Woolwich, have been made a necessity before promotion to higher rank, or an appointment as adjutant, for at least a dozen years. Instruction for the rank and file is on the increase, as in addition to all military drills, gun drills, shelter trench, &c., there is both naval and military signalling, cooking in barracks and in the field, and lately volunteers have been called for to be instructed at Chatham in the pioneer, sergeants, and field works classes at the School of Military Engineering. The winter season has not been without its entertainments at all the divisions and the depot. Theatricals, smoking concerts, billiard tournaments with other corps, and football have been well to the front. There are plenty of inducements nowadays to keep both old and young soldiers from having to soak in the beer-shops outside as the only means of killing time. Another result is, increased deposits in the divisional savings banks.

The Royal Navy List should be amended in its retired lists of paymasters and barrackmasters of the Royal Marine Corps, since at present they are incorrectly shown. While serving in their appointments these officers are borne upon the half-pay list, but on reaching the age of 54 years they are retired upon a special pension, and are therefore no longer half-pay officers. There are at present fourteen pay and barrackmasters retired, of whom the Navy List referred to shows thirteen as retired upon half-pay and only one under the head of full pay. They are decidedly "not" upon half-pay, and the Admiralty Official Navy List bears them on a distinct retired list of their own between the regimental lieutenant-colonels and majors. We commend this to the attention of the editor.

Sir Edward Reed is reported to have said that "he was concerned at the present moment in the construction of a foreign cruiser—a vessel without any armour at all and without any pretension to be anything but a very fast vessel, to do what mischief she could under certain conditions; and he had no hesitation in saying that every one of the guns she carried could penetrate the unarmoured ends of ten of our line-of-battle ships, which, being so penetrated, must sink." Now of course no one doubts that the cruiser, which presumably Sir Edward has designed, will carry guns capable of penetrating the unarmoured portions of a ship, but why does he limit the number of battleships which can be treated in this way to ten? Surely the gun which can penetrate one can penetrate all, and if the damage done is only sufficient they all must sink. But which is likely to be sunk first, the cruiser or the battleship? If the argument is worth anything at all it supports the pernicious theory that cruisors can take the place of battleships, a theory which Sir Edward Reed knows to be fallacious, and which is not likely to find more favour in his sight than in that of our naval officers. The design against which he runs at it is moribund. There will be no more battleships with unarmoured ends, and it would be more to the purpose if he would show us now how it could be possible, cheaply and expeditiously, to remedy the defect he speaks of in those that have been so built. That is supposing it to be worth the additional expenditure.

The French papers give further details of the new explosive tried the other day before the foreign naval and military attaches at Argenteuil. Sixty persons witnessed the tests, which commenced at eleven o'clock in the morning, and lasted till about six o'clock in the evening. Among those present were Colonel Reginald Talbot, and Captain Lynn Smart, of the British Navy. The Brothers Schnebelin claim for their powder numerous advantages. They contend that it is at least twenty per cent. more powerful than dynamite, and that its cost is at least fifty per cent. less than that of any other explosive now in use. The experiments included the work of manufacturing a certain quantity of the powder which was to have been employed at the end. That operation did not occupy more than ten minutes, but the powder thus made was found still too wet at the end of the day to permit of its being properly tested. Though the base of the Senebelite is chlorate of potash, their powder seems to be less dangerous to handle than any other. They subjected it to all sorts of tests. After puting it on an anvil they struck it with a heavy hammer, ground it in a coffee mill, made it roll over iron plates, subjected it to intense heat, and moistened it with water. The powder thus wetted was used afterwards in the experiments, and proved not to have deteriorated. From causes having no bearing on the qualities of the Schnebelin powder, the firing tests could not be fully carried out; but the experiment was made with a Beaumont rifle of the Dutch pattern, the charge consisting of 2·4 grammes. At 100 metres the bullet went through 39 5-10 millimetre steel plates, with 12 millimetres between each plate.

At Tiumen an exception has just been made in the ordinary punishment in Russia of murder—that is, by a shorter or longer term of hard labour. A certain Lossyeff was sent to a Siberian penal settlement for a life-long term for murder. He escaped, returned to the Caucasus, committed another murder, and was again banished to Eastern Siberia. He escaped a second time, was re-captured, and sent to Omsk, whence he was forwarded to one of the mines under guard of a couple of soldiers. On the way, Lossyeff murdered his guards, assumed the uniform of one of his victims, and disappeared. This was in 1892. Recently he was arrested as a vagabond in the neighbourhood of Omsk. His identity being proved, he was condemned to death, and has now been handed over to the military authorities to be hanged.

NOTICES.

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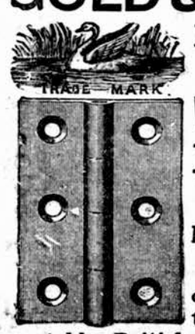

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Gold Brooch, Rs. 27 cash.
Banjo Brooch, Rs. 16 cash
Golf Bangle, Rs. 54 cash.
Gold Brooch, Wish Bone, Rs. 12 cash.
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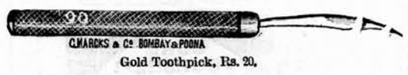

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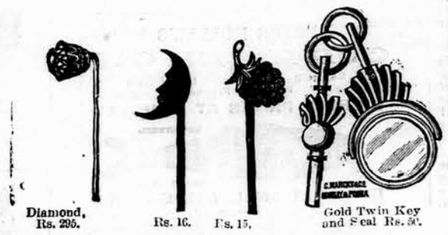

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